The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1431.—Vol. XXXIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission. *** SELLER, SPECIAL:—40 South Exmouth, £5⅝.

SELLER or BUYER of shares in East Chiverton (lead) and North Treskerby.

RECOMMENDED as cheap and safe shares:—New Prospidnick, West Trevelyan, and West Par Consols.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—10 Alfred Consols, 15s.; 3 Bryn Gwiog £31¼; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £32½; 10 Camborne Vean, £2; 100 Crebor, 21s.; 5 Caradon Consols, £15¼; 3 Cargoll, £44; 20 Drake Walls; 10 East Devon, 12s. 6d.; 20 East Carn Brea, £12; 50 East Jane, 42s. 6d.; 20 East Rosewarne, £3⅜; 10 East Caradon, £49¼; 50 Furze Hill Wood, £⅜; 5 Gonamena, £3; 14 Garlidna; 25 Great Wheal Busy, £4; 50 Great Retallack, 12s. 6d.; 10 Great Wheal Fortune, £32; 50 Hawkmoor, 5s. 6d.; 10 Holmbush; 50 Hingston Down, £3; 20 Kitty (St. Agnes), £4¾; 10 Ludcott, £9⅛; 20 Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d.; 5 Margery, £1⅛; 10 Marke Valley, £9; 20 North Jane, 38s.; 20 North Minera, 12s. 6d.; 10 North Crofty, £5⅛; 25 North Treskerby, £4⅞; 10 North Phœnix, £7¼; 10 Pant-y-Buarth, £8⅛; 50 Pedn-an-drea, 20s.; 15 Prosper (Breage), £4⅛; 10 Toicarne, £3⅛; 10 Tincroft, £13¾; 50 West Polmear, 4s.6d.; 10 Wheal Hearle, £5; 25 Wheal Harriett, £6; 10 Wheal Grenville, £5¼; 5 Wendron Consols; 10 St. Just United, £3¼; 15 Tolvadden, £3¼; 5 Trelawny, £19; 10 Treworlis, £2¾; 40 Sortridge, 10s.; 40 Vale of Towy, 6s.

James Lane is a BUYER of Drake Walls.

ANNUAL MINING REVIEW FOR 1862.—PETER WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., contains, in No. 249, vol. VI., of Friday, 2d January), a Review for the last year on the following Mines, viz.:—

Devon Great Consols.	Wheal Edward.	Kelly Bray.
Wheal Trelawny.	Caradon Consols.	Long Rake.
North Downs.	St. Day United.	Wheal Harriett.
Hingston Down.	Penhalls.	East Gunnis Lake.
Bedford United.	West Caradon.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).
Gawton Copper Mine.	Wheal Buller.	Great Wheal Busy.
East Rosewarne.	Bryn Gwiog.	North Buller.
		Great Brigan Mine, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 9th of January, No. 250, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Dolcoath.	North Roskear.	Tincroft.
Cook's Kitchen.	Carn Brae.	Calvadnack.
East Caradon.	Clifford Amalgated.	Clijah and Wentworth.
Great South Tolgus.	Herodsfoot.	Drake Walls, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 16th January, No. 251, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Wheal Seton.	Wheal Ludcott.	East Russell.
East Basset.	Lady Bertha.	West Tolgus.
Marke Valley.	North Robert.	Providence.
Wheal Margaret.	Wheal Uny.	West Wheal Basset.

The "Weekly Circular," of yesterday (No. 252, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

East Carn Brea.	Great Wheal Vor.	Par Consols.
Wheal Union.	Haye Valley Mine.	West Wheal Seton.
Wheal Agar.	West Stray Park.	Wheal Reeth.
Rosewall Hill & Ransom United.	East Pool.	South Crofty.
	Rosewarne Consols.	West Fowey.
		New Wheal Seton.

And information on Ludcott, Calvadnack, Caradon United, &c.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, STEAM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual rate of commission, or at nett prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchase or sales.

Eighteen years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

Mines specially inspected—Fee, £2 10s. each inspection.

Loans on good Mining Shares on liberal terms.

A Daily List of Prices sent to clients on application.

Peter Watson being in daily communication with agents, and a long and extensive connection in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, enables him to supply at all times to his friends and clients the earliest information from the several mining districts, and consequently he can operate for them quickly to good advantage in the purchase or sale of shares, especially when he receives the earliest information of any rich lode or discovery being made, or, on the other hand, a falling off in the value of lodes, &c.

N.B.—If Subscribers or Clients will refer to my recommendations during the last six or eight months in my "Weekly Circulars" (as well as by letter) of some Sixteen or Eighteen Mines, they will find the price has advanced considerably, as predicted—100 to 700 per cent.! whilst others which I stated should be sold, have fallen in price.

Subscription (annual) to Weekly Circular, 21s.; single copy, 6d.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

5 Bryn Gwiog, £31½.	50 Gwydir Park, 5s.	100 South Caradon Wheal Hooper.
250 Buller & Basset.	10 Hings. Down, £3 1s 3d	
5 Bryntail, 7s. 6d.	100 Hawkmoor, 6s.	2 South Basset.
1 Basset, £98¾.	50 Kelly Bray.	3 Spearne Moor, £20¼.
15 Bottle Hill.	5 Kitty (Lelant).	15 Tincroft, £13⅜.
15 Camborne Vean, 36s 9d.	50 Lady Bertha, 22s. 9d.	10 Trelyon, £13⅛.
2 Condurrow.	10 Ludcott, £9 3s. 9d.	40 Tamar Consols, 10s.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £31¾.	3 Long Rake, £15¾.	50 Tolvadden, £3.
5 Cliff. Amal., £23¾.	10 Marke Valley, £8 18s 9d	5 United Mexican.
30 Cambrian Gold, £1⅜.	5 Mary Ann.	50 Vale of Towy, 6s.
25 Cardigan Cons., 17s. 6d.	15 Margery, £2⅛.	5 Vigra and Clogau, £37.
5 Calvadnack, £6 15s.	50 Mill Dam (offer wanted)	60 Wheal Unity.
25 Carnewas, 10s. 6d.	100 North Minera, 10s. 6d.	100 Worthing, 10s. 6d.
1 Devon Great Consols.	1 New Seton.	1 West Seton.
80 Drake Walls, 43s. 9d.	15 North Basset.	3 West Tolgus £62½.
40 East Russell, £6 8s. 9d.	5 North Frances.	100 West Polmear, 4s. 9d.
20 East Carn Brea, £11⅞.	25 No. Treskerby, 83s. 9d.	5 West Caradon, £33¼.
50 East Grenville, 50s. 6d.	25 North Downs, £2 18s. 9d	10 Wheal Grylls, £32¼.
15 East Caradon, £48 17 6	1 North Roskear, £60½.	1 Wheal Seton, £248¾.
2 East Basset, £58⅜.	20 North Crofty, £5⅛.	20 Wh. Grenville, £5 1s. 3d
50 East Jane, 52s. 6d.	30 Pedn-an-drea, 20s. 6d.	12 Wheal Uny, £7⅛.
20 E. Rosewarne, £3⅛.	40 Pendeen Consols, £6.	3 Wheal Margaret, £40⅛
20 East Seton.	2 Providence, £42⅛.	10 Wheal Hearle, £4¼.
10 East Treskerby.	50 Rosewarne Con, £2 18s 9	5 Wendron Cons., £12¼.
20 East del Rey.	1 South Caradon.	20 West Fowey.
5 Foxdale.	5 South Tolgus, £51¼.	25 West Penstruthal, £2⅛
5 Grambler, £20¼.	2 St. Ives Consols, £27¼.	50 West Trevelyan, 8s. 3d.
10 Gt. Fortune, £32½.	10 St. John del Ray.	1 Wheal Buller.
20 Gt. Retallack, 11s.	5 Stray Park, £43¾.	100 Wheal Harriett, £5⅞.
40 Gt. S. Tolgus, £6 5s.	25 Sortridge.	25 Wheal Union, £5 18s.9d
5 Gonamena, £2 6s 3d.	1 S. Wheal Frances, £91.	50 Wheal Crebor, 20s. 9d.

N.B.—Mr. Lelean requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—Jan. 23, 1863.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—50 Harriett, £5⅞; 2 South Frances; 5 West Frances, £25; 20 Tincroft, £13¾; 10 North Roskear, £60; 5 Stray Park, £45½; 50 East Chiverton, £4⅞; 120 Vale of Towy, 7s.; 40 East Carn Brea: 2 Wheal Seton, £259; 15 Marke Valley; 100 East Rosewarne, £3; 70 Drake Walls, £2½; 100 Crebor, 20s.; 35 East Russell, £6¼; 200 Molland, 5s. 9d.; 40 Hingston Down, £3⅛; 5 Grambler, £20; 25 Clijah and Wentworth; 150 Gawton; 100 Merilyn; 20 East Caradon, £49½; 100 North Minera, 11s. 6d.; 150 West Trevelyan, 9s.; 25 Grenville, £5¼; 75 East Grenville, 52s.; 80 Pollard, 10s. 6d.; 20 Union; 100 Trumpet United, 11s.; 15 East Agar, £11; 50 Bryntail, 20s.; 100 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 150 Pedn-an-drea, 19s.; 40 No. Robert; 100 East Seton, 9s. 9d.; 75 Arthur, 12s.; 150 West Par, 5s.; 40 Glasgow Caradon, £5; 4 Providence, £42½; 3 Margaret; 20 Rosewarne, £2¾; 5 Caradon Consols, £15; 120 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 4 Trelawny, £18; 80 Gonamena, £3; 20 Ludcott, £9⅜; 5 South Seton; 50 Caradon Vale; 60 South Caradon Wheal Hooper; 2 Condurrow; 1 South Caradon, £400; 5 West Caradon, £30½; 7 Great Fortune, £31⅞; 30 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes); 100 Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d.; 5 Cook's Kitchen; 50 Tolvadden; 150 Buller and Basset, 2s.; 35 Great South Tolgus, £6½; 20 North Buller, £2¾.

G. Budge considers Sou. Frances and Condurrow shares good to purchase at present prices.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

J. Herron respectfully refers to his usual advertisement, and his "Annual Mining Review," which appears in page 61 of this day's Journal.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

FOR SALE, 50 East Wheal Jane, £2 7s. 6d. nett.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

C. Powell's office adjoins the Mining Exchange, and from his long experience in and thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to act promptly, and to the interest of his clients, on all orders with which he may be favoured, either by post or telegraph.

Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents, and advice given as to what shares should be bought or sold.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR containg particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

MR. BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Wheal Union shares for investment, as being perfectly free from speculation, and almost a certainty that they will treble in value in 12 months. North Crofty and North Roskear shares are equally deserving of attention, from the fact that they will speedily enter the Dividend List, and become standard tin mines for ages. East Carn Brea shares were never so safe to buy as at present. The mine is opening out a great success.

5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London.

SETON DISTRICT is not understood. It is ignored by those who only deal in rubbish. Eighteen months ago Setons were only £60; now eager buyers at £260. North Roskears have risen to £65, a purely nominal price for such a share. These mines are situate in the best district in Cornwall. Strictures on Wheal Seton and North Roskear mines are explained by the word "bears." To make money, buy Setons and North Roskears. G. BATTERS.

5, Cowper-court, Cornhill.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

SHARES FOR SALE:—

50 Harriett, £5⅞.	20 East Caradon, £49.	50 Drake Walls, 45s.
50 East Rosewarne, £3.	2 Seton, £255.	50 Crebor, 20s.
20 East Russell, £6¼.	1 New Seton, £157½.	50 Hingston.

Buying orders in East Carn Brea, Union, Uny, Stray Park, East Russell, &c.

Shares bought and sold at 1¼ commission.

James Hume's "Circular" for January, now ready, contains a special report on West Tolgus and Seton, and valuable information on Crebor, East Carn Brea, Uny, Hingston Down, and other mines. Single copy, 6d.; subscription, 5s. per annum.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

BUYER of—	10 Marke Valley, £8⅝.	20 North Crofty, £4¾.
50 East Caradon, £49.	100 St. Day United.	2 Stray Park, £43.
50 East Russell, £6¼.	15 South Crofty, £25.	20 East Rosewarne, £2⅞.
5 North Roskear, £58.	20 Wheal Harriett, £6.	10 East Carn Brea, £11⅜.

Or SELLER of the above at a small advance in prices.

Jan. 23, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

EAST CARADON.—My prediction of last week was fulfilled the following day, when prices rose from £47½ to £50, and many of my clients must have made considerable profits by following the advice given. The sale of ore yesterday realised more than the last by upwards of £200. The 60 east is still "improving," coming under the rich ore in the 50. The mine never looked so well as at present, and we may expect to see the price to £55 again, and higher, upon the merits of the mine alone, and not through market operations. George Rice, 1, Finch-lane. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

East Rosewarne, £3⅛.	Hingston, £3⅛.	S. Herodsfoot, £5⅜.
East Carn Brea, £12⅛.	Kelly Bray, 16s.	Tolvadden, £3⅛.
East Caradon, £49.	North Treskerby, £4 3s9d	West Tolgus, £64.
Gt. South Tolgus, £6⅛.	North Roskear, £61.	Wheal Seton, £262½.
East Jane, £2 16s. 3d.	Nova Scotia, £⅛ dis.	Wheal Kitty, £4¾.
Gawton, 17s. 9d.	S. Exmouth, £5¼.	Wheal Reeth, £42.
Glasgow Caradon, 4.	Silver Vein, £1⅜.	West Caradon, £43½.

And is a BUYER of any number of:—

East Russell, £6.	North Robert, 17s. 6d.	Wheal Harriett, £5⅛.
E. Gunnis Lake, £2.	Wh. Ludcott, £9.	Wheal Edward, £1⅜.

T. Rosewarne, having had several leading mines recently inspected, is in a position to advise capitalists about to invest.

Jan. 23, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., beg to inform their clients and friends that they have entered into partnership, and take this opportunity of thanking them for the flattering support with which they have been honoured for the last TEN YEARS, and they trust that the appreciation of their labours to give satisfaction may now be extended to them under the new firm of "WARD AND JACKMAN."

They purpose executing orders in every description of mining shares and other securities, and to ensure the interests of their clients they are determined to adhere strictly to a commission business. SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

5 Grambler, £18¾.	50 East Rosewarne, £3.	20 Great Wheal Vor, £6¼
20 Crebor, 19s.	40 Harriett, £6.	1 Wheal Seton, £250.
5 Stray Park, £44.	5 Trelawny, £17¾.	5 Cook's Kitchen, £31¾.
An OFFER WANTED for—	45 Gurlyn.	100 Buller and Basset.
20 Prosper United.	25 Cwmbrane.	50 Sidney.

Messrs. Ward and Jackman are BUYERS of the undermentioned, at market price:—

5 South Seton.	20 Tolcarn.	1000 St. Day United.
20 Tincroft.	25 East Carn Brea.	50 Grenville.
50 Drake Walls.	20 Crane.	

Sellers please state number and lowest price for cash.

Jan. 23, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Daily price list may be had on application.

FOR SALE:—	40 Wheal Pollard, 12s. 3d.	1 Stray Park, £43¾.
80 Vale of Towy, 6s.	20 East Grenville, 50s. 3d.	50 E. Rosewarne, £3 3s. 9d.
25 Gt. Retallack, 12s. 3d.	1 East Basset, £58¼.	1 North Roskear, £60¾.
100 North Minera, 11s. 3d.	25 Drake Walls, £2 3s. 9d.	20 West Jane.
2 East Tolgus.	10 North Crofty, £5¼.	10 North Treskerby, £4 8s.
35 Cwmbrane.	5 Marke Valley, £8 18s 9d	10 Tolvadden, £3 3s. 9d.
20 Wheal Harriett, £5⅞.	30 Wheal Crebor, 20s. 6d.	20 N. Downs, £2 17s. 6d.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., have ON SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at ⅛, and Mines at 1 per cent.

A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

MR. JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER, 2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. J. Metherell, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give sound advice as to dealing in shares.

Telegraphic orders punctually attended to,

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON are instructed to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:

50 Grosvenor (Limited), 5s.	20 East Russell, £6¼.	2 Minera, £210.
50 Central Minera, 17s. 6d.	5 East Caradon, 49s.	25 Cwmbrane.
20 Lower Park, 5s.	50 Pollard, 12s.	20 East Carn Brea, £11⅛.
75 Trimley Hall, 20s.	50 North Minera (Limited)	½ Wheal Seton, £245.
20 South Condurrow, 9s.	50 Pant-y-Pydew.	2 North Roskear, £59.

And are BUYERS of 5 West Tolgus, 500 (or any part) East Wheal Lovell, 20 Treworlis.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Thursday, the 12th of February next, at One o'clock, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, and OTHER MINING SHARES:—

Vale of Towy (forfeited for non-payment of calls).

1 Eaglebrook (forfeited for non-payment of calls).

20 Ludcott.	5 Calvadnack.	5 Wheal Prosper.
35 Nant-y-Iago.	100 Central of Germany.	3 South Caradon.
120 South Condurrow.	140 Ilogan Consols.	50 North Levant.
10 North Phœnix.	38 Rosewarne Consols.	115 Unity.
10 Wheal Hearle.	250 Sithney Carnmeal.	10 Camborne Vean.
50 Gwydyr Park.	60 Nanteos and Penrhiw.	5 Bryn Gwiog.
30 Carnewas.	10 East Carn Brea.	40 Central Minera.
45 South Darren.	200 Buller and Basset Utd.	10 Caradon Consols.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn.	2 Wheal Seton.	100 Great Retallack.
10 Long Rake.	20 West Condurrow.	100 West Prospidnick.
19 Margery.	5 Bryntail.	160 Redmoor.
10 Gurlyn.	100 West Polmear.	13 Ludcott.
5 Trelyon.	25 West Penstruthal.	50 West Trevelyan.

Persons desirous of adding shares to the above list must give notice of same at the offices of the Auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., on or before the 5th of February next.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, and 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. T. E. W. Thomas's pamphlet, containing particulars of a few of the leading mines, with his advice to speculators and investors for 1863, is now ready, and can be had post free for six stamps.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. F. G. Lane is a BUYER of the following shares at prices annexed, or a SELLER at a small advance:—

20 East Caradon, £48¼.	50 Marke Valley, £8½.	20 Ludcott & Wrey, £9.
20 East Russell, £6.	4 Wheal Tremayne, £11.	50 Drake Walls, £2.
50 Wheal Grenville, £5.	5 Bryn Gwiog, £29½.	50 North Treskerby, £4.
1 Cargoll, £41½.	5 Caradon Consols, £13.	1 Wheal Seton.

East Caradon.—The shares during the week have fluctuated between £48 and £50. The rise in price is owing to great improvements in the new lode, which is proving itself equal to the caunter lode; consequently, the reserves in the mine are being considerably increased. The sale of ore on Thursday realised £3450 against £3230 last month. Parties before acting should apply for advice to the above.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

NORTH ROSKEAR:—JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, having this day received a private and special report, is in an advantageous position to advise as to the desirability of holding, buying, or selling. Those who followed his advice on the private report of East Rosewarne have had the opportunity of doing well.

78, Old Broad-street, E.C., Jan. 23, 1863.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE FOR IMMEDIATE CASH:—

	2 Wheal Seton, £255.	3 North Roskear, £61.
10 East Caradon, £49¼.	100 Drake Walls, £2¾.	20 North Crofty, £3⅛.
10 Marke Valley, £9⅛.	10 Great South Tolgus, £7	100 St. Day, 8s. 6d.
25 North Treskerby, £4¼.	20 East Wh. Russell, £6⅛	5 Stray Park, £45.
6 Par Consols, £7.	5 Grambler, £19½.	100 Vale of Towy, 6s.
1 South Tolgus, £62½.	10 Hingston, £3¼.	10 Wheal Grenville, £5½.
5 Wheal Clifford, £26.	10 New Treleigh, 30s.	20 Wheal Harriett, £6.
10 Wheal Ludcott, £9⅛.	50 North Minera, 13s. 6d.	25 East Rosewarne, £3⅛.

Apply to William Michell, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

EDMUND OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

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J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, January 20, 1863.

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Original Correspondence.

RE-REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES—THE NEW ACT.

SIR,—I can well understand anyone being confused on the various points in the Companies Act, 1862, respecting the re-registration of companies. The necessity for so doing under the new Act arises from the fact that all the then existing statutes respecting joint-stock companies are thereby repealed, the intention of the Legislature being to subject all companies, with certain exceptions mentioned hereafter, to the provisions of the new Act. With this object in view, after declaring in section 175 that "the Joint-stock Companies Acts shall mean the Joint-stock Companies Act 1856, the Joint-stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857, the Joint-stock Banking Companies Act 1857, and the Act to enable Joint-stock Banking Companies to be formed on the Principle of Limited Liability," it is enacted by section 176 "that this Act shall apply to companies formed and registered under the said Joint-stock Companies Acts, or any of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited company as if it had been formed and registered under this Act, as a company limited by shares; and in the case of a company not limited as if it had been formed and registered as an unlimited company under this Act." Thus by a stroke of the pen *all companies registered under the before-mentioned Acts are brought within the provisions of the new one.* The companies that require to be re-registered are clearly pointed out by section 209 which enacts "that every insurance company registered under 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, and every other company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Joint-stock Companies Act, or one of such Acts, and which has not so registered, shall register itself as a company under this Act." There are other provisions (sections 179 and 181) preventing certain existing companies established by Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, or Royal Charter, registering under the new Act, but they are subject to some nice distinctions, which are of no interest to the general reader. The section (180) referred to by you in your answer to "Confused" is as follows:—"Every company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any company registered under the Joint-stock Companies Acts, and any company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or, being a mining company, within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, MAY at any time register itself under this Act." You will perceive you confounded authority with compulsion. A. PULBROOK.

Basinghall-street, Jan. 22.

AUSTRIA, AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

SIR,—In the Journal of Jan. 3 there is a letter from "Germanicus" respecting "Investments in Austrian Mines," in which he finds a great deal of fault with everything he saw and heard while in Austria. No one will deny but that the passport system is a very provoking one to every traveller; yet, having provided himself with one, why did he not get the signature of the Ambassador of the country he wished to go to attached to it before leaving London, then no one would have delayed him. He says the country possesses a large variety of metals, beginning with gold and ending with coal. So it does; and whenever time and circumstances allowed, most of the discoveries have been brought to a beneficial account. As there is still a large field of mines yet unproductive, he says it is the fault of the Government in giving grants to such men as he calls men of straw, who will never be able to work them, and who ask exorbitant prices for their concessions. This, "Germanicus" says, is wrong, because it is not in conformity with that free and progressive institution, the great and admired Palmerston Government.

What "Germanicus" really wants the Austrian Government to do to gain his admiration he does not tell us; he seems like many others, who find fault with everything, and can themselves advise no remedy. Now, if we compare the laws of mining here under the present Government with those of Austria, we will find that "Germanicus" knows very little of either, and I would advise him before he writes again to study the laws of mining in this country; taking his friend Lord Palmerston with him, to go to Austria and study there, first the laws, then the working of the mines, and he will find that he and his friend are far behind in the way of concessions, as well as in the way of developing and improving mines. The Austrian Government gives those who are anxious to invest in mining every encouragement, and a concession costs a mere trifle. Suppose a man takes a concession in England for gold mining, what do they ask him? Why, in the first place, he has to pay down a fee of 5*l.*; then he has to give the Government one-twelfth of all the gold produced. In Austria he pays the Government about one-fifth of the English fee for the concession, then 5 per cent. on the nett profits—not on the gross, as in England. Even this does not seem to please "Germanicus." Furthermore, he says there is nothing for capitalists to speculate in, as the concessions are all in the hands of men of straw. Now, if "Germanicus" was a little smarter than he really seems to be, he would have bought up the straw, converted it into paper, and made English bank notes out of it. I would also advise "Germanicus" while in Austria with his admired friend to show him the Government mines, the mining schools, and also the machinery employed in mining, dressing ores, &c.; and he will again find that the progressive Government of Lord Palmerston will have a great deal to do before bringing the same branch of industry to an equality with Austria. J. M.

Ship Hotel, Dolgelley, Jan. 16. (A native born Austrian).

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

SIR,—At the late meeting of the South Wales Institute of Civil Engineers, I observe that Mr. Parry, of Ebbw Vale, in his paper on Puddled Steel, has stated the discovery that the best German steel contains—iron, 96·84; carbon, 1·00; manganese, 2·16 = 100·00, led to the adoption of Heath's process.

Like many other lecturers, Mr. Parry labours under a complete misapprehension of his subject matter. I hold a letter from Mr. J. M. Heath to myself, in which Mr. Heath expresses his great obligation to my late father for having suggested to him the employment of oxide of manganese in the melting process, as a means to overcome the inveterate red-shortness of steel made from Indian iron. The suggestion was adopted by Mr. Heath, and the steel made from Indian iron was freed from red-shortness, and Mr. Heath then took out his patent for the general application of manganese in the melting process, in order to improve all descriptions of cast-steel. To my late father and to Mr. Heath alone is due the merit of this great invention, to which the Sheffield manufacturers now owe four-fifths of all their wealth and prosperity. The composition of German steel has nothing to do with the subject, except in the imaginative brain of an amateur chemical steel-maker. The process of Mr. Heath does not alloy manganese with steel, the manganese acts simply as a flux, and is never metallised at all. I should have supposed that an able chemist, like Mr. Parry, would have steered clear of the common, but most erroneous, idea that a few ounces of oxide of manganese, introduced in lumps or powder into a melting-pot, can be metallised and alloyed with the steel during fusion. Surely Mr. Parry must be aware that the affinity of manganese for oxygen is most powerful, and that even under the most favourable circumstances, and closely combined with carbon, it is exceedingly difficult to metallise oxides of manganese.

There is in the present age a disposition to borrow and appropriate without acknowledgment the original ideas of true inventors, or to slight their claims to merit, which is far from creditable to those who live in these enlightened times; and the coolness with which Mr. Parry has shorn Mr. Heath of all merit as to his invention, and wholly ignored my late father's claims, is a fair sample of what inventors have to expect.

At the same meeting in South Wales Mr. Adams spoke of steel rails, laid down on the Midland Railway nearly six years ago, over which trains have passed 700 times daily ever since, and that the rails are to this hour uninjured. There, most unconsciously, and no doubt unintentionally, Mr. Adams was paying me the very highest compliment that ever a metallurgist received, for these rails were made by me under my patent processes and the pneumatic process combined. I cast the steel-blooms for these rails at Coleford, and they were rolled at Victoria Ironworks, by Mr. Brown. The rails were brought to me at Coleford for my inspection when finished, and very perfect they were, and marked from end to end with the Ebbw Vale Company's mark. There was not, however, found room to stamp my name upon them. I am very glad to find that Mr. Brown's brother-in-law has, however unintentionally, put this matter right, and has set my claims as the first manufacturer of cheap and imperishable steel rails before the public, embodied in a statement which plainly tells all the world that Mushet's steel-rails ought to be adopted by every railway company in existence. I really feel indebted to Mr. Adams for his unconscious efforts to place me at the top of the tree as a metallurgist and steel inventor. He has succeeded perfectly, and Mushet's steel rails at Derby Station will not soon be forgotten. I sometime ago had the pleasure of perusing a patent of Mr. Parry's for superseding the Bessemer process. The peculiar merit of this process consisted in making bar-iron, first by the ordinary puddling process, and then melting it once, twice—yes, even thrice! into various qualities of what Mr. Parry fondly believes would be steel. I should have supposed that the Bessemer process, which accomplishes all, and far more than Mr. Parry claims to do, at one process, direct from pig-iron, would have rendered Mr. Parry's patent, even if practicable, superfluous. But most inventors look upon their bantling inventions with a fond parental eye. I may inform Mr. Parry that by the Bessemer process and mine combined steel rails in any quantity, such as those at Derby Station, may be manufactured at a maximum cost of 5*l.* per ton in the bloom ready to roll.

Jan. 21. ROBERT MUSHET.

SMELTING OF IRON WITH PEAT CHARCOAL.

SIR,—In the Supplement to the Journal of Dec. 6, there is a very good report of a recent experiment made at the Creevelea Ironworks, county of Leitrim, Ireland, by Mr. George Murrall, to smelt iron with peat charcoal. From this report, which is a plain and, beyond all reasonable doubt, a fair statement of facts, so far as the smelting process may be concerned, from the building of the cupola to the production of the pig-iron, and, therefore, the experiment so far may be safely considered a complete success.

The mode of preparing the charcoal is not given in Mr. Murrall's report; it is, however, represented as a very simple process, and also a very economical one. Here lay nearly all the difficulty of smelting iron with peat fuel, and another "impossibility" has been removed out of the way of progress; and great credit is due not only to Mr. Murrall, but to the proprietors of the Creveelea Ironworks, for the spirit, talent, and perseverance displayed in pushing on this experiment to so successful an issue, and thus opening the way to economise the inexhaustible stores of peat fuel of Ireland. In the introduction of Mr. Murrall's report there is, however, by another hand, some observations which will not exactly bear the test of truth, and which, although given in fine glowing language, and with great force and confidence, are really damaging to the experiment they are intended to support. At the end of the first paragraph of these introductory observations it is implied that a given weight of peat would produce an equal intensity of heat to a like weight of coal; and in the following paragraph it is roundly asserted that a given weight of *prepared* peat would do *twice as much duty* as the same weight of coal! These sort of implications and assertions are, as before observed, damaging to any plain statement of facts, and are, consequently, however well-intentioned, injurious when made, as in the case in question, to eulogise a new, complicated, and important experiment, such as that made by Mr. Murrall, at the Creevelea Ironworks, for they tempt people to expect too much in future operations. I would refer to the concluding paragraph of the paper containing Mr. Murrall's report, in proof of the inaccuracy of the above statements with respect to the heating powers of peat and coal; where it is stated that "25 cwts. of charred peat is considered sufficient for smelting a ton of iron." Now, the *same quantity* of coke will produce a ton of iron, but certainly not of the *quality* produced in Mr. Murrall's experiments; but 30 cwts. of coke would do so; so that at best peat charcoal is only one-fifth more efficient as a smelting fuel than coke; and this may be accounted for by containing less ash and its greater purity—hence the *double duty* of peat charcoal has no foundation in fact.

The analysis of the ironstone used in the above experiment would show it to be of excellent quality, and its quantity is represented as very extensive; therefore, with inexhaustible stores of peat, the Creevelea Iron Company would appear to be placed in a most admirable position for the production of a very large supply of charcoal iron, and that on exceedingly advantageous terms; and thus the problem would be solved of successfully obtaining a superior kind of iron with the bog fuel so abundantly spread over Ireland.—*Newport, Monmouthshire.* S. B. ROGERS.

THE USE OF SMALL COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FUEL SUITABLE FOR MARINE AND OTHER ENGINES.

SIR,—The quantity of small coal that might be turned to a great advantage which is now left in the collieries and on the pit banks is something enormous; it is not only useless to the colliery owner, but proves a great inconvenience and loss: indeed, in some collieries there are some thousands of tons, which if even sold at from 1s. to 2s. per ton would make a considerable difference in the income of the proprietor. Several attempts have been made within the last few years to turn the small coal in the South Wales district to advantage, by manufacturing it, in combination with pitch and charcoal, into a fuel suitable for marine and other engines. Patents have been taken, and public companies formed for the purpose of carrying them out, but hitherto these have met with little or no encouragement, especially from the coalowners, who would reap a good profit by finding a ready market for the sale of their now useless small coal, and the steam-ship owners, who would by using it manufactured into a portable fuel add largely to their nett annual income, as I will endeavour to show. I will take as an instance the prospectus of one of the last Patent Fuel Companies brought before the public. The company state that the fuel can be sold at the same price as steam coal, that 1lb. weight will evaporate more than 10 lbs. weight of water, and that the fuel, which is compressed into blocks, will save 40 per cent. in stowage alone.

In the first place, then, it can be purchased at the same price as steam coal. Secondly, 1lb. weight of the fuel will evaporate 10 lbs. weight of water, whereas by the Government test the average evaporation of twelve samples of the best steam coal is only 9·35lbs. Thirdly, 1 ton of the fuel occupies a space of 27 cubic feet, against 45 cubic feet for 1 ton of coal; therefore it effects a saving of 40 per cent. in stowage. Thus, a ship requiring 1000 tons of coal would require only 600 tons of patent fuel, thereby leaving space for an additional 400 tons of cargo. There would also be a considerable saving in ships running long voyages, by being able to carry a greater amount of fuel, and would not require coaling on their journey; consequently not only effecting a great saving by doing away with the coaling stations, but also in the time gained which is now occupied in coaling on the voyage. The fuel is entirely free from spontaneous combustion, whereas we are too well aware of the many ships that have been lost in tropical climates by the coal stowed away in the ship's bunkers having taken fire. To show the profit that would be realised by a judiciously-formed company, with a sufficient amount of capital, the fuel I mention can be manufactured at 14s. 6d. per ton, including all cost. This is from a calculation made by a practical man.

If, then, some of our large coal proprietors and steam-ship owners would assist in an undertaking of this description, the former would find a ready sale for their small coal, which is to a great extent now wasted; and the latter would save 40 per cent. in stowage, thus adding many thousands to their annual income by the additional amount of cargo they could carry, irrespective of the saving of time and expense by doing away with their coaling stations on the journey, and the speed gained by the additional superiority of the fuel over steam coal. G. B., Jun.

ON THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—You will greatly oblige by allowing me a small portion of your valuable columns to state a few ideas on the prevention of boiler explosions. It is an almost universal opinion that a tube will not collapse if the water be to a proper guage, and other essentials are properly attended to—such as cleansing the boilers at a proper time, and not allowing any corrosion or incrustation to remain. But there are other causes which cannot be prevented, such as the sudden bursting through of a hole in the absence of the engineman, through which a sufficient quantity of water may be discharged as to cause an explosion. Also, where there is more than one boiler, sometimes one steals from the other, as it is termed. Therefore, it is necessary to guard against those unforeseen causes; and this, I think, can be done by placing a reservoir in the front of the boiler, sufficiently large to contain water enough to put out the fire, at the bottom of which there should be a pipe, leading through the brickwork into the fire, and so constructed as to admit the water all over the fire. At the top of the pipe there should be a valve, from which communication should be made to a swimmer in the boiler. This might be done by a lever with two rods—one to the valve, the other to the swimmer—which should be placed a little below the bottom cock-gauge, so that, should the water get below that gauge, the swimmer would drop and rise the valve, so as to admit water and extinguish the fire. The swimmer should be made of brass, or some other material, such as the water would not affect. The swimmer-rod should be copper, about ¼ inch in diameter, on the top of which there should be a cheek, with a long hole to admit of the rising of the swimmer, so that the valve would not be affected until the water got below the said gauge. This would also serve to indicate the height of the feed at any time, and put out the fire at a sudden stoppage, if necessary. Attention should be paid to the swimmer and rod, so that they may be always in a workable condition. JOHN JAMES,

Carn Brea Mines, Redruth, Jan. 19. Working Engineer.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA—RESULTS OF ASSAYS.

SIR,—As some of your readers are probably already, and others are likely to become ere long, interested in the gold fields of Nova Scotia, the following results of 77 assays of auriferous quartz, made in this office on samples taken from various places in the province, may be useful in showing the average quality of our gold-bearing quartz. I believe the average obtained from the crushers, reported by the Gold Commissioners, is very nearly the same:—

31 samples showed from	Dwts. 9	19	to Ozs. 40	0	8	gold per ton.
36 samples showed from.....	2	0	to „ 0	6	12	„
7 samples showed	Traces					
3 samples showed	No gold					

77 samples. Average 2 ozs. 16 dwts. 14 grs. of gold per ton.

From this it will be perceived that nearly all our quartz veins are, more or less, auriferous, only 4 per cent. being found destitute of gold, while nearly one-half will pay for working, by exercising proper precaution in making the necessary preliminary assays, &c., before commencing operations on the large scale.

At present much fine gold is lost, in consequence of coarse grinding (with stampers) and imperfect amalgamation, but I hope to see this evil remedied before long, as I have lately introduced, and am now putting into operation, the admirable system of grinding and amalgamating, invented by my late partner, Mr. John Mitchell, by which nearly all the gold can be obtained.

By-the-bye, in the notice in the Journal of Dec. 13, of the operation of this machinery, in the presence of His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and party, a mistake has been made that may perplex some of your readers, and particularly the relatives of his lordship, and those gentlemen mentioned, by heading the notice "Gold in *New Zealand*" instead of Nova Scotia.—*Bedford-row, Halifax, Jan. 5.* W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S.

MINERS' DIALS.

SIR,—The Journal is well known to be ever ready for the diffusion of knowledge, and as much of late has been said about the improvement of the miner, allow me to say, Sir, that I think, in causing attention to be directed to the miners' dial, it would tend much to give the miner a better idea of his work; as at present the dial only causes confusion to the uninitiated,—for instance, if the young beginner wishes to go to north of east, he has to set his dial north of west. The true bearing should be shown by the needle, and is so simple that I wonder some correspondent has not named it before now. A MINE AGENT.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.

SIR,—We are continually hearing of accidents at collieries, and, upon examination into the details, it will be found by practical men that more than four-fifths of the deaths arising from these are caused either by neglect of the overmen or the carelessness of the men. Explosions of gas in a colliery are generally attended by the most awful calamities, and much has been said regarding ventilation, especially since the late catastrophies that have caused the death of so many of our fellow-creatures. A practical man is always aware of the presence of an explosive gas by the indications of a blue light on the flame, and can generally calculate accurately the distance. Examination can be made safely with a Davy lamp, which it is the duty of the fireman to do, but many fatal accidents have occurred by the neglect of the fireman through deputing others to examine for him. Where choke-damp prevails the best plan is to at once (as soon as it is sufficiently strong to extinguish the light) beat a retreat, and await its removal by ventilation. It has a very powerful effect, and when once a person is overcome by inhaling it all feeling and power are lost. It is well known that the use of caustic lime is an efficacious method of counteracting the influence of carbonic acid gas; and, being very cheap, it is sometimes used for purifying old workings and other parts where it prevails. In the district of South Staffordshire accidents are frequently occurring from the fall of coal or roof; many of these are unavoidable, but many falls are occasioned by the deficient supply of pitwood, and neglect to fix the necessary supports. This is more generally found in the collieries which are worked on the charter system, where the chartermaster has to find the supply of pitwood, and in long ranges of work in some of the collieries nothing but lumps of coal, rubbish, and tram-rails are used to support the roof. Some owners prefer the double-gauze lamps, as being considered more safe, but the light from them is so small that it is a great inducement for the removal of the gauze, and very frequently a man with a naked light follows the fireman on his rounds. In every colliery where lamps are in use there should be a man specially employed to clean and keep them properly in order. In many collieries they are only occasionally cleaned, and become so dirty that they give little or almost no light; and the men, almost unable to work, take off the gauze, and thus many explosions are caused. It was formerly the custom in the collieries in the midland districts to have a fire-place fixed in the upcast shaft near the top. This should be placed at the bottom of the shaft, where it has considerably more power than if placed near the top, and in the side of the shaft, where naturally the air cannot properly be heated, as it is unable to pass through the fire; consequently, if placed in that position it must have very much less effect. Where a colliery is of limited extent the upcast shaft may be connected with the engine chimney, or a chimney may be erected and the steam from the engine discharged into it; by this means keeping up a steady ventilation. Each collier ought to have a copy of the rules and regulations to be performed, and the fines to be paid for neglect; but I must say that many owners are to blame for not supplying these to their men, and strictly enforcing the provisions. GEORGE BENNET.

COLLIERY WORKINGS—"PILLAR AND STALL" v. "LONG WALL."

SIR,—Mr. Goodwin says that "his object in entering into this discussion was to endeavour to correct erroneous statements made both by Mr. Naysmith and Mr. Shepherd." This is all very nice, Mr. Goodwin; but a person who presumes on such a position must necessarily take care that all statements he makes are quite correct, and that they will appear as such before the readers of this valuable Journal. I will now see how far this laudable speech agrees with Mr. Goodwin's writings and doings. In the Journal of Dec. 20 he furnished us with what he then called some interesting *facts* of the last colliery he saw worked upon this principle—viz., pillar and stall. Now, I inferred from what he then said that the system of working had been changed from the pillar and stall to the long wall, and I think that anyone reading that paper would take the same view, and yet last week he said the colliery is now working upon the pillar and stall system, but, as a matter of course, not the same as described in my diagrams. I was induced from what was said in that paper to put four questions to Mr. Goodwin, which he pretends to have answered:—1. I ask what is the name of the colliery? Here is Mr. Goodwin's reply:—"In reply to the first question, I can only observe that my offer was of so 'liberal a character' when I stated the few 'facts' in connection with it, that I have nothing more to add, except that the resident manager was a North countryman, and old enough to have been one of Mr. Naysmith's guides." Now, I ask the public is this an answer? No; but I shall look for a straightforward answer to this question, although on the face of it parties might fancy it of little consequence. It may be that Mr. Goodwin is puzzled to find a name for it; as they are so small and insignificant, and as many as two or three in the same field of a few acres in extent, that I do not wonder at his not being able to give it a name; but I hope he will find out before he next writes. In reply to my second question, he says:—"I may remark that the gets are from 150 to 200 tons per day, and that they are not materially different now to what they were at the time previously described." Now, Mr. Goodwin, will you kindly tell us what the gets were previous to the time those unfortunate owners secured your valuable services, as I cannot see place for any "material difference" in a downward tendency from 150 to 200 tons per diem, and I might, perhaps, be led to infer that previous to Mr. Goodwin's management the gets were larger (if not told the contrary), as I cannot believe that any North Country viewer of any practice would quietly sit down with a daily output of from 150 to 200 tons per day; yet Mr. Goodwin evidently thinks this doing a great trade. Mr. Goodwin enquires "how I become possessed of as much brass, dust, &c., in working away 6 or 8 yards of coal that will build a wall which not only serves for a partition for conducting the air as the stall advances, but also assists in supporting the roof?" I may tell Mr. Goodwin that the South Wales steam coal yields a considerable quantity of inferior iron ore, locally termed "brass," that is well adapted for the building of walls, and with which the gob walls are built, as I said before, and the little small coal that is made is thrown behind it. Mr. Goodwin then says—"According to Mr. Naysmith's own admission, not less than one-sixth of all the coal wrought must be used for no better purpose than that of building walls, to be for ever lost or wasted. This admission is of itself sufficient to stamp Mr. Naysmith's reputation as a mining engineer, and to sound the death knell of his cherished system." Now, Mr. Goodwin, I am not afraid in the least of my reputation being at all injured by any false insinuations you may please to make. I am afraid it is your reputation as a truthful man that is damaged by your last paper. I, therefore, now request you to stand to the truth, and I will go on with you a little longer; but, if not, I must and will drop the subject, so far as you are concerned. When did I admit that one-sixth of all the coal wrought must be used for no better purpose than that of building gob walls? The Aberdare Collieries, in the South Wales coal field, taken as a whole, are not much troubled with water. I, however, cannot (with Mr. Goodwin) see any great danger in allowing the water level to be an intake air-course. Mr. Goodwin wants to know "my

motive for building the stoppings in the walls between the intake and return air-courses 4 or 5 yards from the bottom." Now, every person connected with coal mining in South Wales knows that it is useless to build permanent stoppings nearer the main level, or corners of the coal than about 4 yards, on account of the open slips, or facings, which penetrate so far that it requires that distance to get them air-tight. I told Mr. Goodwin in my last who I should consider an authority in mining in South Wales, and yet he now quotes some remarks made by Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, in the discussion following the reading of his (Mr. Goodwin's) paper. Mr. Dickinson may have seen some workings on the pillar and stall system in the 9 ft. vein in this country, where much of the coal has been lost; but I will defy Mr. Dickinson, or any other person, to work the long wall in certain collieries on that seam with results equally beneficial to the pillar and stall. I see in another portion of Mr. Dickinson's remarks on Mr. Goodwin's paper he says:—"Many years ago I arrived at the conclusion that of the two systems the long wall is incomparably the better. It possesses many advantages, and, although Mr. Thomas Knowles may have given us the result of his experience at Wigan, where he has carried on some mines in the most satisfactory manner, I do not think we should be led away from the advantages of the long wall system, simply because he, by means of the other (pillar and stall, I presume), is able to produce equally beneficial results." Now, Mr. Knowles contended that in Lancashire they get their coals, as a rule, considerably cheaper per ton than in Derbyshire, and yet Mr. Dickinson, admitting equal results in both systems, still maintains that long wall—the darling system of their county—is incomparably the best. In reply to a question from Mr. Knowles (at the same meeting), Mr. Goodwin said—"he did not ventilate the goaf, and that there was not the slightest danger from gas in consequence;" and yet this same Mr. Goodwin asks me the question—"Do I put the stoppings in 4 or 5 yards from the bottom of the cross-cuts, for them to become receptacles for gas?" Is this not highly ridiculous, I ask the public? Then, again, Mr. Goodwin's sole excuse for stalking about (in a colliery described as badly ventilated, and worked with safety-lamps) with a naked candle, to try the current of air by the deflections of the flame of the same, is that he had ascertained that a considerable quantity of carbonic acid was being given off, and that it would be perfectly safe to adopt that course of testing the circulation of the air.—*Jan.* 20. J. NAYSMITH.

THE DIVINING ROD—DISCOVERY OF METALS, &c.

SIR,—In last week's Journal I observe an interesting communication on the subject of the divining rod, as applied to the discovery of metals, &c. If any of your readers should wish for further information on the subject, I would refer them to some valuable papers in the "Spiritual Magazine," vol. iii. Subjects of this transcendental character are at the present time undergoing a searching scrutiny, and I incline to think that the above wonderful result of vital magnetism is founded on a large number of well-ascertained facts. In the papers referred to several of these facts are quoted, as the discovery of the celebrated china-clay in Cornwall by a Mr. Cookworthy, whom they term the "Father of English Pottery;" also that the late Lady Byron had this curious faculty of using the hazel wand. It seems to be equally efficacious in the discovery of whatever subterranean treasure may be the object of search, whether minerals, springs of water, or even the concealed body of a murdered person. It is the fashion of our modern *savans*, when subjects of this character are mentioned, to allude to Lord Bacon, and dismiss them with a sneer; but it is well to remind them that such arrogance was entirely absent from the character of him whom they suppose to be the great founder of inductive science. On the contrary, Bacon recommended that things of a marvellous character ought to be most thoroughly enquired into. I am sure the result of such enquiry would be to convince the more intelligent of these worthies that—

"There are more things in heaven and earth
Than are dreamt of in their philosophy."

It would be well if some of our practical miners would try a few experiments of this kind with persons possessed of the peculiar susceptibility of the nervous system. I do not see the wisdom of refusing to avail ourselves of such extraordinary powers, merely because our so-called philosophers are unable to make such phenomena harmonise with their very limited knowledge of the wonderful works of an Almighty Creator. I have heard of patients being given up by physicians, and afterwards cured by what the doctors term imagination. Still they *were cured;* and so I suppose no practical miner would despise a rich lode of valuable ore because it seemed to be discovered by imagination. A MINING SHAREHOLDER.

York, Jan. 21.

MINES AND MINERS, AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

SIR,—"A Viewer," in the Journal of last week, referring to Mr. Reay's remarks on the value of geological science to the coal miner, asks—Will Mr. Reay kindly tell us where and when such discoveries (coal mines) were made by book-learned men? The following quotation, from a prospectus issued by the Coton Park Coal Company, is, at least, one satisfactory answer to this enquiry:—

"In the Geological Transactions for the year 1860, a paper was published by Mr. Hull, one of the officers of the Geological Survey, on the "Leicestershire Coal Field," in which, after examining the geological features of the new red sandstone formation, as exhibited at a place in the village of Linton, which he described, he observed to the effect that there was no fact known to geologists which would render it improbable that the main coal of the Moira district should be met with in that locality at a moderate depth. The main coal of the Moira district, as worked in the neighbouring collieries at Swadlincote, Gresley, and Moira, varies in depth from 250 to 350 yards, or even more. It has in some places been worked up to the line of fault, particularly at the Gresley Pits of the Moira Colliery Company, at High Cross Banks, near the Gresley Station of the Burton and Leicester Railway, and the measures dip towards the fault. The opinions which were entertained with reference to the line of fault being the boundary of the coal field, although they agreed in this, that there was no coal of any commercial value S.W. of the fault, nevertheless differed singularly in their nature, one set of opinions adopting the conclusions that the valuable coal measures of the Moira district were thrown up, and that nothing would be found but an immense thickness of the new red sandstone formation overlying the mill-stone grit, or that if any coal measures were found they would be the lower unproductive measures, and of no commercial value. The other set of opinions adopted the very opposite conclusions—that the valuable coal measures were all there, but were thrown down to a depth of several hundred yards, so as to make them, if capable of being worked at all, capable of being worked only at a depth which would render them of little or no commercial value to the owner of the surface. Both sets of opinions were mere theories; neither was based upon any fact which would warrant it. The suggestion made by Mr. Hull rested upon the fact that the lower measures of the new red sandstone formation—the breccia or conglomerate—were exposed to view at Linton, thereby showing the probability, at least, that the new red sandstone measures, where so exposed to view, were not of great thickness. This fact, and the probability it pointed to, even if established, however, was but slight, as it left wholly uncertain, and afforded no indication of what might be the character of the measures below. It gave, however, the hope, or rather reasonable expectation, that if the new red sandstone measures were thin the character of the measures below, whether productive or unproductive, would be ascertained at little cost. The northern end of the Coton Park estate is within a very short distance (about 300 yards) of the spot in Linton to *which Mr. Hull observations applied*, and the owner of this estate determined to incur the *cost of testing the truth of Mr. Hull's suggestion by making a trial boring at the northern end of the estate.* Before doing so, however, he obtained the permission of the proper authorities to clean out the well at Linton, and have the strata through which it passed examined by a competent person. This was done, and the result was the ascertainment of the fact as to the well before stated. A trial boring was then proceeded with on the Coton Park estate, under the superintendence of Mr. F. C. Gillett, mining engineer of Derby, an experienced and disinterested person. The boring was commenced in January, and finished on July 10, 1862. After passing through about 80 yards of the new red sandstone measures, the coal measures were reached. A Four-foot coal, since identified as the Little coal of the Moira district, was passed through at a depth of about 90 yards, and at the depth of 157 yards the true and unmistakeable Moira Main coal was struck and passed through, consisting of 3 feet of the Ryder coal, 1 ft. 8 in. of black bat, and then 13 ft. 2½ in. of the Moira Main coal."

If "A Viewer" desires further information on this point, numerous cases can be given where the geologist has directed the searches which have led to successful "winnings," and to instances, yet more abundant, in which the neglect of his advice has led to the waste of thousands of pounds sterling. A GEOLOGIST.

MINERS AND MINING.

SIR,—Is it not possible to turn the controversy between Mr. Hunt and your correspondents to some good account? There is certainly no advantage in hard and indignant words applied either to practicals or theorists; in fact, nothing can justify them, especially in the discussion of scientific questions. Still I cannot doubt that Mr. Hunt hurt the *amour propre* of a serviceable class of men, in honestly giving expression to his thoughts, perhaps not in the most suitable way; and I do not, therefore, altogether blame your correspondents for standing up in defence of the practicals; and it is no easy matter in the heat of controversy to keep from offensive personalities; but, after all, the practicals and the theorists have only one common object in view; then why quarrel? Mr. Hunt is as anxious as any man to see mining elevated into a science, and no one has been more ready to promote the true interests of the practicals.

I cannot, however, proceed without protesting against the use of such terms as "Practical" and "Theorist," which, I maintain, do not convey to an ordinary reader what is meant by your correspondents. As I understand, "practical" is applied to captains or managers of mines, who do not actually work, but whose duty is confined to the superintendence of mines, and "theorist" to persons not actually engaged in the working of mines, but whose whole time is consumed in visiting and minutely inspecting mines under circumstances that vary considerably. Now, so far, I maintain the balance is in favour of the theorist, who has a more extensive field of observation than the practical. But, further, the practical is generally ignorant of the physical sciences and the recognised methods of reasoning, while the theorist is acquainted with the principles of science, accustomed to investigation, and well versed in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and kindred sciences. I need not apply the argument.

But why should the great body of those who are interested in mining divide themselves into antagonistic classes? Let us hear no more of such divisions; and, by way of taking the first step in healing the breach, I would suggest the organisation of a society, or the formation, under Mr. Hunt, of a corps of miners (I use the word in its widest sense), for the express purpose of obtaining the facts in relation to mineral lodes which are absolutely required to build up a true science of mining. I do not see any great difficulty in the way of accomplishing this; indeed, it would be easy under Mr. Hunt to enrol volunteers, who would gladly work gratuitously. Let the county be divided into districts, taking, perhaps, as a guide the geological divisions of the Survey, and entrust each district to one person, or, what would still be better, to several persons acting in concert. I am fully satisfied many would volunteer into this work, and thus, in the course of a year or two, a large amount of invaluable facts, which can be implicitly relied upon, would be in the hands of Mr. Hunt, and, through him, of the country; and we should then be nearer the *desideratum* we all so much desire than we are at present. I should be glad to put my services at the disposal of Mr. Hunt.—*Carmarthen, Jan.* 14. C. T.

GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—This subject is well ventilated in your valuable Journal. It is sometimes called the "Gold Question," but, as far as the county of old Meirion is concerned, it is no longer a "question." What then?—gold extraction. It has been satisfactorily proved not only in the Clogau Mine, but numerous other instances, that from 1 oz. up to 20 ozs. of the precious metal has been extracted from 1 ton of quartz. In the Prince of Wales Gold Mine, near Dolgelley, several modes of extraction have been experimented upon, and have generally, if not totally, failed in the object in view. The last attempt was to be perfect; there was to be no mistake about it, but the result of that, again, was that about 17 ozs. of gold per ton was extracted from the "tailings." With all my heart I hope Mr. Evan Hopkins will succeed with his process in the Cambrian. It has been mooted in the Journal that the neighbouring agents and managers should commingle and enlighten each other as to the character of their quartz veins and modes of reduction, but I fear there is at present too much jealousy and distrust of each other to adopt so good a plan. At present there are only two gold mines making constant and regular returns of gold—the Vigra and Clogau, and the Welsh Gold Mining Company at Cefncoch, and the mode of reduction there is by "Berdan's" once-condemned machine, and "Britten's" small apparatus, the mode of operation being not dissimilar in each machine. I, however, should explain that the advocates of stamps have carried the day in Vigra and Clogau. Berdan's machine having well answered its purpose, and brought the mine into a dividend-paying state, has now been cast aside, and "experiments" on a large scale in stamping are to be made. There is nothing more simple than stamping. I do not know why there should be a prejudice against stamps, but most decidedly there is a very strong opinion formed in Dolgelley and its neighbourhood antagonistic thereto. And here permit me to say that there are a few persons in that neighbourhood fully competent to deliver an opinion on this matter. Their knowledge of geology, mineralogy, mechanics, and chemistry, has been obtained after most laborious and long years of research. I, for one, am proud to find men, young and old, natives of the place, bred and born on Meirion's Hills, turning their attention to the above sciences. They are new to them, comparatively so. They are no high-sounding named professors, with a lot of letters attached. Without going the length of saying that they only know *all* about reducing the Welsh quartz, and that every other person is ignorant, I believe I am safe in saying that they stand on an equality, judging by results with others. For instance, John Parry has got an average yield of about 7 ozs. of gold per ton from the Vigra and Clogau; and old Owen Evans gets a constant yield of 4 to 5 ozs. per ton in the Welsh Gold Mining Company's mine, at Cefncoch. The last-named person is a most unassuming man, but he has given years of study and nights of anxiety to the Gold Question, and he firmly believes he has mastered it.

From want of the aid which a really practical worker could render, most substantial buildings have been erected, water-wheels and steam-engines ditto, stamps and crushers attached, amalgamating machines, in barrels, pans, troughs, &c., and a rivulet of mercury has run to waste, in fruitless attempts to catch the gold; men as able and as keen as the late Sir Robert Peel have had to do with these works, as shareholders and managers, they have brought to bear upon the subject a vast amount of skill, experience, industry, and capital; their only failure was, they did not, as we may say, "Chalk their bobbins." There is another veteran in the gold business in Dolgelly, I allude to Robert Martin Roberts, who was connected with the late Mr. Harvey in all his gold researches. The person I have named will tell you that in the Merionethshire quartz there is a substance difficult to overcome at first, and the presence of that substance is the cause of a large amount of failures. To overcome it is as simple as to "Chalk your bobbins." *They* have overcome it, and have extracted gold from every quartz in which it was contained. If any director, shareholder, or manager of gold mines should be embarrassed, or wish instruction, I would recommend them to consult Parry, Evans, or Roberts on the subject of gold quartz. I am glad to say they are called upon sometimes to give an opinion. In Dolgelly those opinions are safe to follow. It is not the purport of this communication to ignore any of the efforts of the eminent men, gentlemen of very great attainments, who are engaged in solving the problem of extracting profitably gold in Wales. I would add that Mr. Mosheimer has the charge of erecting an extensive series of machinery in three or four mines. I have seen the castings for "Mosheimer's patent," and from the well-known ingenuity and experience of this gentleman, down even to "Chalk your bobbins," I firmly believe he will overcome every obstacle, and that his reduction-works will be an honour to himself, and a profit to his friends. CARACTACUS.

Jan. 23.

TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.

SIR,—I did not intend to trouble you or the public any more, for I do not like to deal with anonymous correspondents, but I must thank "Reviewer" for having noticed my letters in a more kindly spirit than others have done, and for the general fairness of his remarks thereon; but I must tell him that *ten years ago* my friend did operate upon a large quantity of foreign gold quartz *very successfully;* and that his machinery, which he had used for years before for pulverising other substances, has been since then (he was obliged by ill health to cease his labours for a time), and now is, ready for erection and good work; and I must repeat that ordinary stamps will not reduce gold quartz fine enough for complete extraction of metal, so far as I have seen.

One of the chief principles of laboratory practice is *the most complete pulverisation* of substances containing minerals or metals, as giving the best chance—the only chance, I may say, of a successful and certain assay and correct result, by either fire, acid, washing, or amalgamation; and one of our best authorities on gold extraction—Mr. Evan Hopkins—says any kind of crushers may be used, provided they reduce the stuff *fine enough* for his process, &c.—*Mold, Jan.* 19. THOMAS L. COTTINGHAM.

BRONFLOYD AND EAST BRONFLOYD.

SIR,—This is a country in which, although people generally peacefully enjoy all their rights, yet against certain characters one is occasionally obliged to defend even one's own property. It is a pity that in published reports of mines, which, if correct, are amongst the most valuable of the information of the day, people, instead of confining themselves to their own business, should go out of their way to endeavour to traduce the property of others; such effusions depreciate the character of the miner in the social scale, and cast unfounded obloquy on his profession; and, in my opinion, if paragraphs purporting to be a report of one mine, written for the express purpose of injuring another, were expunged from such correspondence altogether it would be a great boon to the public. These considerations have been forced upon me by a perusal of Captain Lester's report of Bronfloyd Mine last week, in which he states that, by driving a cross-cut within the boundary of *his* grant, he found no ore, and reasoning upon this fact, he jumps to the conclusion that there is no ore in our ground. From these premises he endeavours to justify the management of Bronfloyd in giving up the East Bronfloyd property, which he assumes to be valueless. I could not before account for the virulent envy manifested as to the discovery of the ore at East Bronfloyd, but this report explains the whole matter. It seems that the management of Bronfloyd Mine, in the face of the discovery at East Bronfloyd, are anxious to justify their conduct before their proprietors for abandoning what now appears likely to be the *best* piece of property connected with their sett. It is evident their anxiety is in some measure justifiable, as many staffs of officers have been discharged altogether for much less serious offences. I admit that it is a fearful caution to agents in a legal point of view, as to acting on their own judgment in such matters, as I believe one dissenting shareholder could at the time have entirely prevented the accomplishment of such an arrangement. No doubt it is a grave thing in a country, where the mines frequently make profits to the extent of thousands a year, to give up one of these valuable establishments with as much indifference as if it had been a China orange; but I and my partners had nothing to do with this. It is quite true the moment we saw the ground was free we instructed our agent to apply for it, and no amount of ill-feeling against him personally, or denunciation of the mine, can now induce us to part with the property or alter our opinion as to its value, which will be shortly proved by sales of ore. It is probable that this state of things has arisen from an error of judgement on the part of the Bronfloyd agency, and not from any wilful intention of doing their proprietors harm. I cannot even suppose that they were so ignorant as to give up this ground of their own accord. It is better to assume that they, being straightened for means at the time to carry on the works both in the eastern and western parts of the sett, together, omitted to maintain the clause for keeping good the lease as to the employment of a certain number of men, and that the lord's agent being a sharp man, as well as a careful observer of mining, from the Flintshire district, seeing that the lodes of the Bronfloyd Mine concentrated in the East Bronfloyd ground, and anxious to obtain the greatest benefit possible for the estate, served them with the usual notice either to work or quit the ground. But, however it might have been, it appears to me a most indiscreet thing on their part to say anything about it, as it not only draws the attention of their company to the fact of the loss of their property, but also to the number of years it was held by them without trial, while our agent, Capt. Charles Williams, succeeded in finding the ore in the first year of his agency. But still, however, I say that it is charitable to assume that the property was lost rather through negligence or ignorance than any improper motive. A SHAREHOLDER IN EAST BRONFLOYD.

London, Jan. 14.

THE BRONFLOYD UNITED AND EAST BRONFLOYD MINES.

SIR,—Capt. Lester, of the Bronfloyd Mine, seems bent upon damaging East Bronfloyd as much as lies in his power. He commenced by positively asserting that the water would never be got over the wheel, which latter, however, is now working admirably, with an abundant supply. He then disputes the existence of ore, much of which the agent is now dressing, and is confident of proving the correctness of his reports as to its value. Capt. Lester's statement in the Journal of Jan. 10, "that he had cut into the lode 3 fms. in *his* sett, and found it worthless," is certainly a candid confession, but I question if his employers will admire his discretion in thus attempting to damage East Bronfloyd. The facts respecting these mines, Sir, are as follows:—They adjoin one another on the east and west, and one of the largest and richest lodes in Cardiganshire passes through them. This lode, like other great champion lodes, forms in places a solid vein; such is the case at East Bronfloyd, whilst at other places it splits up into branches; and this it does at Bronfloyd United. When operations were commenced at East Bronfloyd, a piece of ground to the west of the sett, between it and Bronfloyd, was offered to Capt. Charles Williams, but he declined, stating as his reason that shortly after entering this ground the lode became scattered, and he believed would prove comparatively valueless. This ground has since been obtained by the Bronfloyd United adventurers (I presume by the advice of Capt. Lester) on rather heavy terms; and at their last general meeting (see Journal of Nov. 1 last) a special vote of thanks was passed to their managing director for having obtained it. This is the ground which Capt. Lester so candidly assures us is valueless. Capt. Williams's statement respecting this lode at East Bronfloyd, and the direction it would make ore, has proved singularly correct. Only last week there was a considerable improvement in the level driving east, and we are much pleased with Capt. Lester for coming forward and proving, unintentionally, the accuracy of our agent's opinion respecting its value westward in the Bronfloyd United sett. As to the lode dipping out of the East Bronfloyd sett, it may do so at 700 or 800 fathoms, but even at this depth I much question it. The agent will forward exact particulars in a post or two. Although the Bronfloyd United Mine has been working a great many years, is supplied with a managing director, and an ample staff of captains, &c., there is room for very great improvement in their working arrangements; and they have an example in their young neighbour, which it would be much to their advantage to imitate.

I have just seen a letter from the lord's agent, dated the 14th inst., in which he says, "I am glad to hear you will have a heavy weighing of ore this month," at East Bronfloyd.

London, Jan. 15. A SHAREHOLDER IN THE EAST BRONFLOYD MINE, AND A LOVER OF LEGITIMATE MINING.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA—THE YUDANAMUTANA MINE.

SIR,—As a shareholder in this mine, I highly approve of your remarks in the Journal of Saturday last. I trust the shareholders will be wise enough to look into the matter, and push it to its proper termination—a return of (say) 1*l.* a share. I beg to call their attention to the following facts:—1. Up to the last report about 1000 tons of copper had been raised, which I should say should be worth certainly 25,000*l.* If we allow 10,000*l.* for cost of sinking, there remains 15,000*l.*, which is enough to give a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid up capital, and this without crediting the interest of the large amount of capital lying at interest. And there being every reasonable prospect of the mines holding good in depth, the prospects may fairly be pronounced first-rate. What reason, therefore, is there for keeping in hand the large balance which the directors have, amounting to from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*? It is only exposed to risk, and will be a probable cause of extravagance. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the shareholders to reflect on the matter, and at the next meeting, which will be in March, to insist on the return of so much of the large paid-up capital as can safely and properly be returned, according to the balance-sheet. The more money the directors of any concern have unemployed, the greater chance there is of loss and profuse expenditure. If 1*l.* were returned, a half-yearly dividend of 10 or 15 per cent. might be paid on the remainder. Let the shareholders, then, look to it.—*Jan.* 21. AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

ADVICE TO SPECULATORS, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

"A grain of Prudence is worth a pound of Craft."—OLD PROVERB.

SIR,—Many of my late correspondents having expressed a wish that I should continue my letters to the Journal, I now promise them that I will do so whenever I can find a subject to write about, and can also find time for the purpose. If my readers will well ponder over the following advice to them, and will bear it in their memory, I feel confident they will not regret it. I am frequently reminded that my former letters cannot have been very palatable to either a certain class of brokers or to a certain class of speculators; but this, however, I know, that both the honest broker, and the honest or non-repudiating speculator, have been pleased with my remarks, and have repeatedly thanked me for them. Some day I may give extracts from some of the letters I have received; and, should I do so, the public will be rather astonished at the trickery practised by certain parties on their victims. My correspondents need not be alarmed, as I shall not mention any names, although some have wished me to give the whole particulars, keeping back neither their own names nor those of their brokers; this, however, will not do, as we must keep clear of the gentlemen of the law.

Now to the subject. I again write of brokers, but only of the honest ones, and of these there are two classes, one of which I will call the "*mining* broker," and the other the "*market* broker;" or, in other words, "the broker who studies the merits or demerits of the mines, independently of market operations," and the other "the broker who studies the market operations, independently of the prospects of the mines."

Now, as a speculator of above 16 years' experience, I think I can, without the least presumption, give an opinion as to which class of broker the speculator should resort to. It will, however, greatly depend on the intention of the speculator (as to whether he intends to sell quickly, or whether he buys for an investment) and the financial state of his pocket. For instance, suppose a speculator buys for the account, he being determined to sell on that day, whether the price goes up or down; or we will suppose he is compelled to sell on that day, from the simple fact that the state of his finances will prevent him paying for the stock. Well, in that case the man who studies the market operations, or the "market broker," is the one to employ. If, on the other hand, the speculator is not in a hurry to sell, and can pay for the stock on the account day, and hold it, in case the price should go down, my readers may take my word for it that the broker who studies the prospects of the mines, independently of market operations, is the man for him to employ, for, in the long run, the "market broker" will stand no chance with him.

Let us reason a little. A broker who studies the prospects of a mine, and buys shares for his client at a price which he believes the shares to be worth, would, in case the price went down afterwards from market operations, immediately advise his client to increase his interest in the mine, and the lower the price went the more would he advise his client to buy, for he well knows that should the prospects of the mine continue as favourable as when he bought his first lot, the price will be sure to advance again, and thus his client's average price will be considerably under the real value of the shares. If the mine continue good, and the shares worth the money when purchased, never mind market operations—*the mine will beat them hollow.*

I say, "as long as the mine continues good;" but it must never be forgotten by the speculator that a mine may be very rich this month and very poor next month, and *vice versa;* there is no certainty in mining; those who want a certainty must place their money in the Funds.

There are many brokers who, no doubt, study both the mine and the market; but I fear that where there is one who studies the mine, there are a dozen who never trouble their heads about it, but devote their attention entirely to the market. Thus, "there is a great demand for shares in a certain mine; so-and-so are buying largely; they know what they are about; they must have had some private information; you will be perfectly safe to buy 200 or 300 shares," &c. Yes; sometimes they are safe, but many times the other way; and after the 200 or 300 shares are bought, the client has the pleasure to see them 20 or 30 per cent. lower the next day. Before now, I have had great experience in market operations, and, perhaps, the most valuable piece of advice I can give to a speculator, is to repeat that given in a former letter of mine—"*that he should never buy a single share more than he can pay for.*" I know the evil of it too well, and I would beg of him to attend to my advice, for if he does not he will, as sure as he lives, some day pay most dearly for it. Once, twice, or thrice he may escape the penalty, *but it will come.* I know what I am writing about; and I also know that hundreds of my readers will echo my advice—and from their own experience, too. Still, I repeat that if a man *will* speculate beyond his means, and is thus compelled to sell a few days after he makes his purchases, the broker who studies the market operations is the one for him to employ. My advice to him, however, is to quit the mining market—or ruin will be the result.

When a great demand exists for shares in a certain mine, and the price has considerably advanced the young speculator invariably rushes in to make his purchases, and he keeps on buying so long as the price rises; and yet a week earlier, although the mine may have been in quite as flourishing a state, when shares were selling at half or even quarter the price, no persuasion could induce him to buy a single share, but now that everybody is buying, he must buy. This is a sad blunder for a speculator to make, for, *as sure as market operations got the price up, so sure will they get the price down again.* The experienced speculator will tell the young one, that, as a rule, shares should be *bought* in a *falling* market and should be *sold* in a *rising* market, unless some important improvement or falling off in the mine has taken place. As a general rule, however, it is a correct one. Let the foregoing advice suffice for the present.

I noticed the advertisement of a Mr. John Halse in last week's Journal. Surely this advertisement was quite unnecessary for the readers of the *Mining Journal.* He says that "John Halse is not a Mr. Halse, and that Mr. Halse is not himself, and that he is not 'A Cautious Man.'" Did the readers of the Journal ever suppose him to be so? No: it is *I* who am— A CAUTIOUS MAN.

WILLIAM JAMES, THE ORIGINAL PROJECTOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

SIR,—Having recently met with the third volume of the "Lives of the Engineers," by Mr. Smiles, I beg to solicit the favour of a little space in your impartial and valuable Journal for a few remarks upon that work. Brilliant actions, useful and noble inventions, have generally been thought worthy of being preserved beyond the moment of their existence, and recorded to assist the remembrance; and, therefore, handed down for admiration, and to incite imitation by posterity. But if we allow our records to be distorted, solely for the purpose of placing the laurels upon the head of those individuals who are successful but not the true inventor, it will be very little encouragement for a person to devote his life, and ruin the happiness of his family, that all the credit should accrue to the "brain sucker," who places his heel upon the neck of the unfortunate inventor, that the public may not hear his groans for justice. In an article headed "Success" it says "Arkwright bought the inventions of another; Stephenson borrowed and purloined ideas." In the "Lives of the Engineers," p. 183, it states, "Mr. William James, of West Bromwich, belonged to the active class of projectors. He was a man of considerable social influence, of an active temperament, and had from an early period taken a warm interest in the formation of tramroads. Acting as land agent for gentlemen of property in the mining districts, he had laid down several lines in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol, and he published many pamphlets urging their formation in other places. At one period of his life he was a large iron manufacturer. For some time he acted as Chairman of the Staffordshire Ironmasters; the times, however, went against him. It was thought he was too bold; some considered him even reckless in his speculations, and he lost almost the entire of his fortune. He continued to follow the business of land agent, and it was while engaged in making a survey for one of his clients in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, early in 1821, that he first heard of Mr. Sanders's project of a railway between that town and Manchester. He at once called upon Mr. Sanders and offered his services as surveyor of the proposed line. After conferring with his friend, Mr. Moss, Mr. Sanders authorised James to proceed, and agreed to pay him at the rate of 10*l.* a mile, or 300*l.* for the entire survey." I suppose that Mr. Smiles must be ignorant that West Bromwich was not Mr. James's family residence; he certainly possessed several houses there, and his coal and iron works were principally in that neighbourhood. Mr. James, solicitor and land agent, had many places of residence: he was often at his office and house, 3, New Boswell-court. Then we trace him to his house at Bexhill, Sussex, or at Wykin, near Coventry; and he possessed an estate called Trebenshun, in Wales (spelt Trobishun in "Dod's Peerage:" (see Sir Edward Hamilton), but his family principally resided at St. John's, Warwick. In the "Lives of the Engineers" it is stated that Mr. James was an "iron manufacturer," instead of a coal and ironmaster. Probably Mr. Smiles is not aware of the difference. I should much like to be informed of the name of Mr. James's "client" at Liverpool, for whom Mr. James "was making the survey" when he heard of Mr. Sanders's project of a railway. I must remark that it is rather singular that after Mr. James had surveyed a line of railway from Staffordshire to London, in 1820, at his own private expense (the copy of this plan being now before the public), that he should so far debase himself to offer his services to survey for Mr. Sanders's project "at the rate of 10*l.* per mile." We must recollect that this was two years before Mr. James's bankruptcy, and at a time when he never thought of being placed in such an unfortunate position, which was suddenly accomplished by a relative. That Mr. James's estate was in the hands of lawyers and assignees for 20 years, which an old *Times* newspaper for Monday, Nov. 28, 1842 (see "*ex parte* Mudie, *in re* James") will prove; for Mr. James was made a bankrupt by his brother-in-law, Mr. Mudie, in 1823, and the affair was not settled until 1843. We must all be aware of the ruinous expenses for that length of time. However, two years before his bankruptcy James solicits the honour of surveying "for Mr. Sanders's project."

In "The Two James's and the Two Stephenson's," p. 105, we find a letter that must

Original Correspondence.

RE-REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES—THE NEW ACT.

SIR,—I can well understand anyone being confused on the various points in the Companies Act, 1862, respecting the re-registration of companies. The necessity for so doing under the new Act arises from the fact that all the then existing statutes respecting joint-stock companies are thereby repealed, the intention of the Legislature being to subject all companies, with certain exceptions mentioned hereafter, to the provisions of the new Act. With this object in view, after declaring in section 175 that "the Joint-stock Companies Acts shall mean the Joint-stock Companies Act 1856, the Joint-stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857, the Joint-stock Banking Companies Act 1857, and the Act to enable Joint-stock Banking Companies to be formed on the Principle of Limited Liability," it is enacted by section 176 "that this Act shall apply to companies formed and registered under the said Joint-stock Companies Acts, or any of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited company as if it had been formed and registered under this Act, as a company limited by shares; and in the case of a company not limited as if it had been formed and registered as an unlimited company under this Act." Thus by a stroke of the pen *all companies registered under the before-mentioned Acts are brought within the provisions of the new one.* The companies that require to be re-registered are clearly pointed out by section 209 which enacts "that every insurance company registered under 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, and every other company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Joint-stock Companies Act, or one of such Acts, and which has not so registered, shall register itself as a company under this Act." There are other provisions (sections 179 and 181) preventing certain existing companies established by Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, or Royal Charter, registering under the new Act, but they are subject to some nice distinctions, which are of no interest to the general reader. The section (180) referred to by you in your answer to "Confused" is as follows:—"Every company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any company registered under the Joint-stock Companies Acts, and any company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or, being a mining company, within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, MAY at any time register itself under this Act." You will perceive you confounded authority with compulsion. A. PULBROOK.

Basinghall-street, Jan. 22.

AUSTRIA, AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

SIR,—In the Journal of Jan. 3 there is a letter from "Germanicus" respecting "Investments in Austrian Mines," in which he finds a great deal of fault with everything he saw and heard while in Austria. No one will deny but that the passport system is a very provoking one to every traveller; yet, having provided himself with one, why did he not get the signature of the Ambassador of the country he wished to go to attached to it before leaving London, then no one would have delayed him. He says the country possesses a large variety of metals, beginning with gold and ending with coal. So it does; and whenever time and circumstances allowed, most of the discoveries have been brought to a beneficial account. As there is still a large field of mines yet unproductive, he says it is the fault of the Government in giving grants to such men as he calls men of straw, who will never be able to work them, and who ask exorbitant prices for their concessions. This, "Germanicus" says, is wrong, because it is not in conformity with that free and progressive institution, the great and admired Palmerston Government.

What "Germanicus" really wants the Austrian Government to do to gain his admiration he does not tell us; he seems like many others, who find fault with everything, and can themselves advise no remedy. Now, if we compare the laws of mining here under the present Government with those of Austria, we will find that "Germanicus" knows very little of either, and I would advise him before he writes again to study the laws of mining in this country; taking his friend Lord Palmerston with him, to go to Austria and study there, first the laws, then the working of the mines, and he will find that he and his friend are far behind in the way of concessions, as well as in the way of developing and improving mines. The Austrian Government gives those who are anxious to invest in mining every encouragement, and a concession costs a mere trifle. Suppose a man takes a concession in England for gold mining, what do they ask him? Why, in the first place, he has to pay down a fee of 5*l.*; then he has to give the Government one-twelfth of all the gold produced. In Austria he pays the Government about one-fifth of the English fee for the concession, then 5 per cent. on the nett profits—not on the gross, as in England. Even this does not seem to please "Germanicus." Furthermore, he says there is nothing for capitalists to speculate in, as the concessions are all in the hands of men of straw. Now, if "Germanicus" was a little smarter than he really seems to be, he would have bought up the straw, converted it into paper, and made English bank notes out of it. I would also advise "Germanicus" while in Austria with his admired friend to show him the Government mines, the mining schools, and also the machinery employed in mining, dressing ores, &c.; and he will again find that the progressive Government of Lord Palmerston will have a great deal to do before bringing the same branch of industry to an equality with Austria. J. M.

Ship Hotel, Dolgelley, Jan. 16. (A native born Austrian).

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

SIR,—At the late meeting of the South Wales Institute of Civil Engineers, I observe that Mr. Parry, of Ebbw Vale, in his paper on Puddled Steel, has stated the discovery that the best German steel contains—iron, 96·84; carbon, 1·00; manganese, 2·16 = 100·00, led to the adoption of Heath's process.

Like many other lecturers, Mr. Parry labours under a complete misapprehension of his subject matter. I hold a letter from Mr. J. M. Heath to myself, in which Mr. Heath expresses his great obligation to my late father for having suggested to him the employment of oxide of manganese in the melting process, as a means to overcome the inveterate red-shortness of steel made from Indian iron. The suggestion was adopted by Mr. Heath, and the steel made from Indian iron was freed from red-shortness, and Mr. Heath then took out his patent for the general application of manganese in the melting process, in order to improve all descriptions of cast-steel. To my late father and to Mr. Heath alone is due the merit of this great invention, to which the Sheffield manufacturers now owe four-fifths of all their wealth and prosperity. The composition of German steel has nothing to do with the subject, except in the imaginative brain of an amateur chemical steel-maker. The process of Mr. Heath does not alloy manganese with steel, the manganese acts simply as a flux, and is never metallised at all. I should have supposed that an able chemist, like Mr. Parry, would have steered clear of the common, but most erroneous, idea that a few ounces of oxide of manganese, introduced in lumps or powder into a melting-pot, can be metallised and alloyed with the steel during fusion. Surely Mr. Parry must be aware that the affinity of manganese for oxygen is most powerful, and that even under the most favourable circumstances, and closely combined with carbon, it is exceedingly difficult to metallise oxides of manganese.

There is in the present age a disposition to borrow and appropriate without acknowledgment the original ideas of true inventors, or to slight their claims to merit, which is far from creditable to those who live in these enlightened times; and the coolness with which Mr. Parry has shorn Mr. Heath of all merit as to his invention, and wholly ignored my late father's claims, is a fair sample of what inventors have to expect.

At the same meeting in South Wales Mr. Adams spoke of steel rails, laid down on the Midland Railway nearly six years ago, over which trains have passed 700 times daily ever since, and that the rails are to this hour uninjured. There, most unconsciously, and no doubt unintentionally, Mr. Adams was paying me the very highest compliment that ever a metallurgist received, for these rails were made by me under my patent processes and the pneumatic process combined. I cast the steel-blooms for these rails at Coleford, and they were rolled at Victoria Ironworks, by Mr. Brown. The rails were brought to me at Coleford for my inspection when finished, and very perfect they were, and marked from end to end with the Ebbw Vale Company's mark. There was not, however, found room to stamp my name upon them. I am very glad to find that Mr. Brown's brother-in-law has, however unintentionally, put this matter right, and has set my claims as the first manufacturer of cheap and imperishable steel rails before the public, embodied in a statement which plainly tells all the world that Mushet's steel-rails ought to be adopted by every railway company in existence. I really feel indebted to Mr. Adams for his unconscious efforts to place me at the top of the tree as a metallurgist and steel inventor. He has succeeded perfectly, and Mushet's steel rails at Derby Station will not soon be forgotten. I sometime ago had the pleasure of perusing a patent of Mr. Parry's for superseding the Bessemer process. The peculiar merit of this process consisted in making bar-iron, first by the ordinary puddling process, and then melting it once, twice—yes, even thrice! into various qualities of what Mr. Parry fondly believes would be steel. I should have supposed that the Bessemer process, which accomplishes all, and far more than Mr. Parry claims to do, at one process, direct from pig-iron, would have rendered Mr. Parry's patent, even if practicable, superfluous. But most inventors look upon their bantling inventions with a fond parental eye. I may inform Mr. Parry that by the Bessemer process and mine combined steel rails in any quantity, such as those at Derby Station, may be manufactured at a maximum cost of 5*l.* per ton in the bloom ready to roll.

Jan. 21. ROBERT MUSHET.

SMELTING OF IRON WITH PEAT CHARCOAL.

SIR,—In the Supplement to the Journal of Dec. 6, there is a very good report of a recent experiment made at the Creevelea Ironworks, county of Leitrim, Ireland, by Mr. George Murrall, to smelt iron with peat charcoal. From this report, which is a plain and, beyond all reasonable doubt, a fair statement of facts, so far as the smelting process may be concerned, from the building of the cupola to the production of the pig-iron, and, therefore, the experiment so far may be safely considered a complete success.

The mode of preparing the charcoal is not given in Mr. Murrall's report; it is, however, represented as a very simple process, and also a very economical one. Here lay nearly all the difficulty of smelting iron with peat fuel, and another "impossibility" has been removed out of the way of progress; and great credit is due not only to Mr. Murrall, but to the proprietors of the Creevelea Ironworks, for the spirit, talent, and perseverance displayed in pushing on this experiment to so successful an issue, and thus opening the way to economise the inexhaustible stores of peat fuel of Ireland. In the introduction of Mr. Murrall's report there is, however, by another hand, some observations which will not exactly bear the test of truth, and which, although given in fine glowing language, and with great force and confidence, are really damaging to the experiment they are intended to support. At the end of the first paragraph of these introductory observations it is implied that a given weight of peat would produce an equal intensity of heat to a like weight of coal; and in the following paragraph it is roundly asserted that a given weight of *prepared* peat would do *twice as much duty* as the same weight of coal! These sort of implications and assertions are, as before observed, damaging to any plain statement of facts, and are, consequently, however well-intentioned, injurious when made, as in the case in question, to eulogise a new, complicated, and important experiment, such as that made by Mr. Murrall, at the Creevelea Ironworks, for they tempt people to expect too much in future operations. I would refer to the concluding paragraph of the paper containing Mr. Murrall's report, in proof of the inaccuracy of the above statements with respect to the heating powers of peat and coal; where it is stated that "25 cwts. of charred peat is considered sufficient for smelting a ton of iron." Now, the *same quantity* of coke will produce a ton of iron, but certainly not of the *quality* produced in Mr. Murrall's experiments; but 30 cwts. of coke would do so; so that at best peat charcoal is only one-fifth more efficient as a smelting fuel than coke; and this may be accounted for by containing less ash and its greater purity—hence the *double duty* of peat charcoal has no foundation in fact.

The analysis of the ironstone used in the above experiment would show it to be of excellent quality, and its quantity is represented as very extensive; therefore, with inexhaustible stores of peat, the Creevelea Iron Company would appear to be placed in a most admirable position for the production of a very large supply of charcoal iron, and that on exceedingly advantageous terms; and thus the problem would be solved of successfully obtaining a superior kind of iron with the bog fuel so abundantly spread over Ireland.—*Newport, Monmouthshire.* S. B. ROGERS.

THE USE OF SMALL COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FUEL SUITABLE FOR MARINE AND OTHER ENGINES.

SIR,—The quantity of small coal that might be turned to a great advantage which is now left in the collieries and on the pit banks is something enormous; it is not only useless to the colliery owner, but proves a great inconvenience and loss: indeed, in some collieries there are some thousands of tons, which if even sold at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per ton would make a considerable difference in the income of the proprietor. Several attempts have been made within the last few years to turn the small coal in the South Wales district to advantage, by manufacturing it, in combination with pitch and charcoal, into a fuel suitable for marine and other engines. Patents have been taken, and public companies formed for the purpose of carrying them out, but hitherto these have met with little or no encouragement, especially from the coalowners, who would reap a good profit by finding a ready market for the sale of their now useless small coal, and the steam-ship owners, who would by using it manufactured into a portable fuel add largely to their nett annual income, as I will endeavour to show. I will take as an instance the prospectus of one of the last Patent Fuel Companies brought before the public. The company state that the fuel can be sold at the same price as steam coal, that 1lb. weight will evaporate more than 10 lbs. weight of water, and that the fuel, which is compressed into blocks, will save 40 per cent. in stowage alone.

In the first place, then, it can be purchased at the same price as steam coal. Secondly, 1lb. weight of the fuel will evaporate 10 lbs. weight of water, whereas by the Government test the average evaporation of twelve samples of the best steam coal is only 9·35lbs. Thirdly, 1 ton of the fuel occupies a space of 27 cubic feet, against 45 cubic feet for 1 ton of coal; therefore it effects a saving of 40 per cent. in stowage. Thus, a ship requiring 1000 tons of coal would require only 600 tons of patent fuel, thereby leaving space for an additional 400 tons of cargo. There would also be a considerable saving in ships running long voyages, by being able to carry a greater amount of fuel, and would not require coaling on their journey; consequently not only effecting a great saving by doing away with the coaling stations, but also in the time gained which is now occupied in coaling on the voyage. The fuel is entirely free from spontaneous combustion, whereas we are too well aware of the many ships that have been lost in tropical climates by the coal stowed away in the ship's bunkers having taken fire. To show the profit that would be realised by a judiciously-formed company, with a sufficient amount of capital, the fuel I mention can be manufactured at 14*s.* 6*d.* per ton, including all cost. This is from a calculation made by a practical man.

If, then, some of our large coal proprietors and steam-ship owners would assist in an undertaking of this description, the former would find a ready sale for their small coal, which is to a great extent now wasted; and the other would save 40 per cent. in stowage, thus adding many thousands to their annual income by the additional amount of cargo they could carry, irrespective of the saving of time and expense by doing away with their coaling stations on the journey, and the speed gained by the additional superiority of the fuel over steam coal. G. B., Jun.

ON THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—You will greatly oblige by allowing me a small portion of your valuable columns to state a few ideas on the prevention of boiler explosions. It is an almost universal opinion that a tube will not collapse if the water be to a proper guage, and other essentials are properly attended to—such as cleansing the boilers at a proper time, and not allowing any corrosion or incrustation to remain. But there are other causes which cannot be prevented, such as the sudden bursting through of a hole in the absence of the engineman, through which a sufficient quantity of water may be discharged as to cause an explosion. Also, where there is more than one boiler, sometimes one steals from the other, as it is termed. Therefore, it is necessary to guard against those unforeseen causes; and this, I think, can be done by placing a reservoir in the front of the boiler, sufficiently large to contain water enough to put out the fire, at the bottom of which there should be a pipe, leading through the brickwork into the fire, and so constructed as to admit the water all over the fire. At the top of the pipe there should be a valve, from which communication should be made to a swimmer in the boiler. This might be done by a lever with two rods—one to the valve, the other to the swimmer—which should be placed a little below the bottom cock-gauge, so that, should the water get below that gauge, the swimmer would drop and rise the valve, so as to admit water and extinguish the fire. The swimmer should be made of brass, or some other material, such as the water would not affect. The swimmer-rod should be copper, about ¼ inch in diameter, on the top of which there should be a cheek, with a long hole to admit of the rising of the swimmer, so that the valve would not be affected until the water got below the said gauge. This would also serve to indicate the height of the feed at any time, and put out the fire at a sudden stoppage, if necessary. Attention should be paid to the swimmer and rod, so that they may be always in a workable condition. JOHN JAMES,

Carn Brea Mines, Redruth, Jan. 19. Working Engineer.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA—RESULTS OF ASSAYS.

SIR,—As some of your readers are probably already, and others are likely to become ere long, interested in the gold fields of Nova Scotia, the following results of 77 assays of auriferous quartz, made in this office on samples taken from various places in the province, may be useful in showing the average quality of our gold-bearing quartz. I believe the average obtained from the crushers, reported by the Gold Commissioners, is very nearly the same:—

31 samples showed from	Dwts. 9	19 to Ozs. 40	0	8	gold per ton.
36 samples showed from.....	2	0 to „	0	6 12	„
7 samples showed	Traces				
3 samples showed	No gold				

77 samples. Average 2 ozs. 16 dwts. 14 grs. of gold per ton.

From this it will be perceived that nearly all our quartz veins are, more or less, auriferous, only 4 per cent. being found destitute of gold, while nearly one-half will pay for working, by exercising proper precaution in making the necessary preliminary assays, &c., before commencing operations on the large scale.

At present much fine gold is lost, in consequence of coarse grinding (with stampers) and imperfect amalgamation, but I hope to see this evil remedied before long, as I have lately introduced, and am now putting into operation, the admirable system of grinding and amalgamating, invented by my late partner, Mr. John Mitchell, by which nearly all the gold can be obtained.

By-the-bye, in the notice in the Journal of Dec. 13, of the operation of this machinery, in the presence of His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and party, a mistake has been made that may perplex some of your readers, and particularly the relatives of his lordship, and those gentlemen mentioned, by heading the notice "Gold in *New Zealand*" instead of Nova Scotia.—*Bedford-row, Halifax, Jan.* 5. W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S.

MINERS' DIALS.

SIR,—The Journal is well known to be ever ready for the diffusion of knowledge, and as much of late has been said about the improvement of the miner, allow me to say, Sir, that I think, in causing attention to be directed to the miners' dial, it would tend much to give the miner a better idea of his work; as at present the dial only causes confusion to the uninitiated,—for instance, if the young beginner wishes to go to north of east, he has to set his dial north of west. The true bearing should be shown by the needle, and is so simple that I wonder some correspondent has not named it before now. A MINE AGENT.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.

SIR,—We are continually hearing of accidents at collieries, and, upon examination into the details, it will be found by practical men that more than four-fifths of the deaths arising from these are caused either by neglect of the overmen or the carelessness of the men. Explosions of gas in a colliery are generally attended by the most awful calamities, and much has been said regarding ventilation, especially since the late catastrophies that have caused the death of so many of our fellow-creatures. A practical man is always aware of the presence of an explosive gas by the indications of a blue light on the flame, and can generally calculate accurately the distance. Examination can be made safely with a Davy lamp, which it is the duty of the fireman to do, but many fatal accidents have occurred by the neglect of the fireman through deputing others to examine for him. Where choke-damp prevails the best plan is to at once (as soon as it is sufficiently strong to extinguish the light) beat a retreat, and await its removal by ventilation. It has a very powerful effect, and when once a person is overcome by inhaling it all feeling and power are lost. It is well known that the use of caustic lime is an efficacious method of counteracting the influence of carbonic acid gas; and, being very cheap, it is sometimes used for purifying old workings and other parts where it prevails. In the district of South Staffordshire accidents are frequently occurring from the fall of coal or roof; many of these are unavoidable, but many falls are occasioned by the deficient supply of pitwood, and neglect to fix the necessary supports. This is more generally found in the collieries which are worked on the charter system, where the chartermaster has to find the supply of pitwood, and in long ranges of work in some of the collieries nothing but lumps of coal, rubbish, and tram-rails are used to support the roof. Some owners prefer the double-gauze lamps, as being considered more safe, but the light from them is so small that it is a great inducement for the removal of the gauze, and very frequently a man with a naked light follows the fireman on his rounds. In every colliery where lamps are in use there should be a man specially employed to clean and keep them properly in order. In many collieries they are only occasionally cleaned, and become so dirty that they give little or almost no light; and the men, almost unable to work, take off the gauze, and thus many explosions are caused. It was formerly the custom in the collieries in the midland districts to have a fire-place fixed in the upcast shaft near the top. This should be placed at the bottom of the shaft, where it has considerably more power than if placed near the top, and in the side of the shaft, where naturally the air cannot properly be heated, as it is unable to pass through the fire; consequently, if placed in that position it must have very much less effect. Where a colliery is of limited extent the upcast shaft may be connected with the engine chimney, or a chimney may be erected and the steam from the engine discharged into it; by this means keeping up a steady ventilation. Each collier ought to have a copy of the rules and regulations to be performed, and the fines to be paid for neglect; but I must say that many owners are to blame for not supplying these to their men, and strictly enforcing the provisions. GEORGE BENNETT.

COLLIERY WORKINGS—"PILLAR AND STALL" v. "LONG WALL."

SIR,—Mr. Goodwin says that "his object in entering into this discussion was to endeavour to correct erroneous statements made both by Mr. Naysmith and Mr. Shepherd." This is all very nice, Mr. Goodwin; but a person who presumes on such a position must necessarily take care that all statements he makes are quite correct, and that they will appear as such before the readers of this valuable Journal. I will now see how far this laudable speech agrees with Mr. Goodwin's writings and doings. In the Journal of Dec. 20 he furnished us with what he then called some interesting *facts* of the last colliery he saw worked upon this principle—viz., pillar and stall. Now, I inferred from what he then said that the system of working had been changed from the pillar and stall to the long wall, and I think that anyone reading that paper would take the same view, and yet last week he said the colliery is now working upon the pillar and stall system, but, as a matter of course, not the same as described in my diagrams. I was induced from what was said in that paper to put four questions to Mr. Goodwin, which he pretends to have answered:—1. I ask what is the name of the colliery? Here is Mr. Goodwin's reply:—"In reply to the first question, I can only observe that my offer was of so 'liberal a character' when I stated the few 'facts' in connection with it, that I have nothing more to add, except that the resident manager was a North country-man, and old enough to have been one of Mr. Naysmith's guides." Now, I ask the public is this an answer? No; but I shall look for a straightforward answer to this question, although on the face of it parties might fancy it of little consequence. It may be that Mr. Goodwin is puzzled to find a name for it; as they are so small and insignificant, and as many as two or three in the same field of a few acres in extent, that I do not wonder at his not being able to give it a name; but I hope he will find out before he next writes. In reply to my second question, he says:—"I may remark that the gets are from 150 to 200 tons per day, and that they are not materially different now to what they were at the time previously described." Now, Mr. Goodwin, will you kindly tell us what the gets were previous to the time these unfortunate owners secured your valuable services, as I cannot see place for any "material difference" in a downward tendency from 150 to 200 tons per diem, and I might, perhaps, be led to infer that previous to Mr. Goodwin's management the gets were larger (if not told the contrary), as I cannot believe that any North Country viewer of any practice would quietly sit down with a daily output of from 150 to 200 tons per day; yet Mr. Goodwin evidently thinks this doing a great trade. Mr. Goodwin enquires "how I become possessed of so much brass, dust, &c., in working away 6 or 8 yards of coal that will build a wall which not only serves for a partition for conducting the air as the stall advances, but also assists in supporting the roof?" I may tell Mr. Goodwin that the South Wales steam coal yields a considerable quantity of inferior iron ore, locally termed "brass," that is well adapted for the building of walls, and with which the gob walls are built, as I said before, and the little small coal that is made is thrown behind it. Mr. Goodwin then says—"According to Mr. Naysmith's own admission, not less than one-sixth of all the coal wrought must be used for no better purpose than that of building walls, to be for ever lost or wasted. This admission is of itself sufficient to stamp Mr. Naysmith's reputation as a mining engineer, and to sound the death knell of his cherished system." Now, Mr. Goodwin, I am not afraid in the least of my reputation being at all injured by any false insinuations you may please to make. I am afraid it is your reputation as a truthful man that is damaged by your last paper. I, therefore, now request you to stand to the truth, and I will go on with you a little longer; but, if not, I must and will drop the subject, so far as you are concerned. When did I admit that one-sixth of all the coal wrought must be used for no better purpose than that of building gob walls? The Aberdare Collieries, in the South Wales coal field, taken as a whole, are not much troubled with water. I, however, cannot (with Mr. Goodwin) see any great danger in allowing the water level to be an intake air-course. Mr. Goodwin wants to know "my

motive for building the stoppings in the walls between the intake and return air-courses 4 or 5 yards from the bottom." Now, every person connected with coal mining in South Wales knows that it is useless to build permanent stoppings nearer the main level, or corners of the coal than about 4 yards, on account of the open slips, or facings, which penetrate so far that it requires that distance to get them air-tight. I told Mr. Goodwin in my last who I should consider an authority in mining in South Wales, and yet he now quotes some remarks made by Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, in the discussion following the reading of his (Mr. Goodwin's) paper. Mr. Dickinson may have seen some workings on the pillar and stall system in the 9 ft. vein in this country, where much of the coal has been lost; but I will defy Mr. Dickinson, or any other person, to work the long wall in certain collieries on that seam with results equally beneficial to the pillar and stall. I see in another portion of Mr. Dickinson's remarks on Mr. Goodwin's paper he says:—"Many years ago I arrived at the conclusion that of the two systems the long wall is incomparably the better. It possesses many advantages, and, although Mr. Thomas Knowles may have given us the result of his experience at Wigan, where he has carried on some mines in the most satisfactory manner, I do not think we should be led away from the advantages of the long wall system, simply because he, by means of the other (pillar and stall, I presume), is able to produce equally beneficial results." Now, Mr. Knowles contended that in Lancashire they get their coals, as a rule, considerably cheaper per ton than in Derbyshire, and yet Mr. Dickinson, admitting equal results in both systems, still maintains that long wall—the darling system of their county—is incomparably the best. In reply to a question from Mr. Knowles (at the same meeting), Mr. Goodwin said—"he did not ventilate the goaf, and that there was not the slightest danger from gas in consequence;" and yet this same Mr. Goodwin asks me the question—"Do I put the stoppings in 4 or 5 yards from the bottom of the cross-cuts, for them to become receptacles for gas?" Is this not highly ridiculous, I ask the public? Then, again, Mr. Goodwin's are [illegible] excuse for stalking about (in a colliery described as badly ventilated, and worked with safety-lamps) with a naked candle, to try the current of air by the deflections of the flame of the same, is that he had ascertained that a considerable quantity of carbonic acid was being given off, and that it would be perfectly safe to adopt that course of testing the circulation of the air.—*Jan.* 20. J. NAISMITH.

THE DIVINING ROD—DISCOVERY OF METALS, &c.

SIR,—In last week's Journal I observe an interesting communication on the subject of the divining rod, as applied to the discovery of metals, &c. If any of your readers should wish for further information on the subject, I would refer them to some valuable papers in the "Spiritual Magazine," vol. iii. Subjects of this transcendental character are at the present time undergoing a searching scrutiny, and I incline to think that the above wonderful result of vital magnetism is founded on a large number of well-ascertained facts. In the papers referred to several of these facts are quoted, as the discovery of the celebrated china-clay in Cornwall by a Mr. Cookworthy, whom they term the "Father of English Pottery;" also that the late Lady Byron had this curious faculty of using the hazel wand. It seems to be equally efficacious in the discovery of whatever subterranean treasure may be the object of search, whether minerals, springs of water, or even the concealed body of a murdered person. It is the fashion of our modern *savans*, when subjects of this character are mentioned, to allude to Lord Bacon, and dismiss them with a sneer; but it is well to remind them that such arrogance was entirely absent from the character of him whom they suppose to be the great founder of inductive science. On the contrary, Bacon recommended that things of a marvellous character ought to be most thoroughly enquired into. I am sure the result of such enquiry would be to convince the more intelligent of these worthies that—

"There are more things in heaven and earth
Than are dreamt of in their philosophy."

It would be well if some of our practical miners would try a few experiments of this kind with persons possessed of the peculiar susceptibility of the nervous system. I do not see the wisdom of refusing to avail ourselves of such extraordinary powers, merely because our so-called philosophers are unable to make such phenomena harmonise with their very limited knowledge of the wonderful works of an Almighty Creator. I have heard of patients being given up by physicians, and afterwards cured by what the doctors term imagination. Still they *were cured;* and so I suppose no practical miner would despise a rich lode of valuable ore because it seemed to be discovered by imagination. A MINING SHAREHOLDER.

York, Jan. 21.

MINES AND MINERS, AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

SIR,—"A Viewer," in the Journal of last week, referring to Mr. Reay's remarks on the value of geological science to the coal miner, asks—Will Mr. Reay kindly tell us where and when such discoveries (coal mines) were made by book-learned men? The following quotation, from a prospectus issued by the Coton Park Coal Company, is, at least, one satisfactory answer to this enquiry:—

"In the Geological Transactions for the year 1860, a paper was published by Mr. Hull, one of the officers of the Geological Survey, on the "Leicestershire Coal Field," in which, after examining the geological features of the new red sandstone formation, as exhibited at a place in the village of Linton, which he described, he observed to the effect that there was no fact known to geologists which would render it improbable that the main coal of the Moira district should be met with in that locality at a moderate depth. The main coal of the Moira district, as worked in the neighbouring collieries at Swadlincote, Gresley, and Moira, varies in depth from 250 to 350 yards, or even more. It has in some places been worked up to the line of fault, particularly at the Gresley Pits of the Moira Colliery Company, at High Cross Banks, near the Gresley Station of the Burton and Leicester Railway, and the measures dip towards the fault. The opinions which were entertained with reference to the line of fault being the boundary of the coal field, although they agreed in this, that there was no coal of any commercial value S.W. of the fault, nevertheless differed singularly in their nature, one set of opinions adopting the conclusions that the valuable coal measures of the Moira district were thrown up, and that nothing would be found but an immense thickness of the new red sandstone formation overlying the mill-stone grit, or that if any coal measures were found they would be the lower unproductive measures, and of no commercial value. The other set of opinions adopted the very opposite conclusions—that the valuable coal measures were all there, but were thrown down to a depth of several hundred yards, so as to make them, if capable of being worked at all, capable of being worked only at a depth which would render them of little or no commercial value to the owner of the surface. Both sets of opinions were mere theories; neither was based upon any fact which would warrant it. The suggestion made by Mr. Hull rested upon the fact that the lower measures of the new red sandstone formation—the breccia or conglomerate—were exposed to view at Linton, thereby showing the probability, at least, that the new red sandstone measures, where so exposed to view, were not of great thickness. This fact, and the probability it pointed to, even if established, however, was but slight, as it left wholly uncertain, and afforded no indication of what might be the character of the measures below. It gave, however, the hope, or rather reasonable expectation, that if the new red sandstone measures were thin the character of the measures below, whether productive or unproductive, would be ascertained at little cost. The northern end of the Coton Park estate is within a very short distance (about 300 yards) of the spot in Linton to *which Mr. Hull observations applied*, and the owner of this estate determined to incur the *cost of testing the truth of Mr. Hull's suggestion by making a trial boring at the northern end of the estate.* Before doing so, however, he obtained the permission of the proper authorities to clean out the well at Linton, and have the strata through which it passed examined by a competent person. This was done, and the result was the ascertainment of the fact as to the well before stated. A trial boring was then proceeded with on the Coton Park estate, under the superintendence of Mr. F. C. Gillett, mining engineer of Derby, an experienced and disinterested person. The boring was commenced in January, and finished on July 10, 1862. After passing through about 80 yards of the new red sandstone measures, the coal measures were reached. A Four-foot coal, since identified as the Little coal of the Moira district, was passed through at a depth of about 90 yards, and at the depth of 157 yards the true and unmistakeable Moira Main coal was struck and passed through, consisting of 3 feet of the Ryder coal, 1 ft. 8 in. of black bat, and then 13 ft. 2½ in. of the Moira Main coal."

If "A Viewer" desires further information on this point, numerous cases can be given where the geologist has directed the searches which have led to successful "winnings," and to instances, yet more abundant, in which the neglect of his advice has led to the waste of thousands of pounds sterling. A GEOLOGIST.

MINERS AND MINING.

SIR,—Is it not possible to turn the controversy between Mr. Hunt and your correspondents to some good account? There is certainly no advantage in hard and indignant words applied either to practicals or theorists; in fact, nothing can justify them, especially in the discussion of scientific questions. Still I cannot doubt that Mr. Hunt hurt the *amour propre* of a serviceable class of men, in honestly giving expression to his thoughts, perhaps not in the most suitable way; and I do not, therefore, altogether blame your correspondents for standing up in defence of the practicals; and it is no easy matter in the heat of controversy to keep from offensive personalities; but, after all, the practicals and the theorists have only one common object in view; then why quarrel? Mr. Hunt is as anxious as any man to see mining elevated into a science, and no one has been more ready to promote the true interests of the practicals.

I cannot, however, proceed without protesting against the use of such terms as "Practical" and "Theorist," which, I maintain, do not convey to an ordinary reader what is meant by your correspondents. As I understand, "practical" is applied to captains or managers of mines, who do not actually work, but whose duty is confined to the superintendence of mines, and "theorist" to persons not actually engaged in the working of mines, but whose whole time is consumed in visiting and minutely inspecting mines under circumstances that vary considerably. Now, so far, I maintain the balance is in favour of the theorist, who has a more extensive field of observation than the practical. But, further, the practical is generally ignorant of the physical sciences and the recognised methods of reasoning, while the theorist is acquainted with the principles of science, accustomed to investigation, and well versed in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and kindred sciences. I need not apply the argument.

But why should the great body of those who are interested in mining divide themselves into antagonistic classes? Let us hear no more of such divisions; and, by way of taking the first step in healing the breach, I would suggest the organisation of a society, or the formation, under Mr. Hunt, of a corps of miners (I use the word in its widest sense), for the express purpose of obtaining the facts in relation to mineral lodes which are absolutely required to build up a true science of mining. I do not see any great difficulty in the way of accomplishing this; indeed, it would be easy under Mr. Hunt to enrol volunteers, who would gladly work gratuitously. Let the county be divided into districts, taking, perhaps, as a guide the geological divisions of the Survey, and entrust each district to one person, or, what would still be better, to several persons acting in concert. I am fully satisfied many would volunteer into this work, and thus, in the course of a year or two, a large amount of invaluable facts, which can be implicitly relied upon, would be in the hands of Mr. Hunt, and, through him, of the country; and we should then be nearer the *desideratum* we all so much desire than we are at present. I should be glad to put my services at the disposal of Mr. Hunt.—*Carmarthen, Jan.* 14. C. T.

GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—This subject is well ventilated in your valuable Journal. It is sometimes called the "Gold Question," but, as far as the county of old Meirion is concerned, it is no longer a "question." What then?—gold extraction. It has been satisfactorily proved not only in the Clogau Mine, but numerous other instances, that from 1 oz. up to 20 ozs. of the precious metal has been extracted from 1 ton of quartz. In the Prince of Wales Gold Mine, near Dolgelley, several modes of extraction have been experimented upon, and have generally, if not totally, failed in the object in view. The last attempt was to be perfect; there was to be no mistake about it, but the result of that, again, was that about 17 ozs. of gold per ton was extracted from the "tailings." With all my heart I hope Mr. Evan Hopkins will succeed with his process in the Cambrian. It has been mooted in the Journal that the neighbouring agents and managers should commingle and enlighten each other as to the character of their quartz veins and modes of reduction, but I fear there is at present too much jealousy and distrust of each other to adopt so good a plan. At present there are only two gold mines making constant and regular returns of gold—the Vigra and Clogau, and the Welsh Gold Mining Company at Cefncoch, and the mode of reduction there is by "Berdan's" once-condemned machine, and "Britten's" small apparatus, the mode of operation being not dissimilar in each machine. I, however, should explain that the advocates of stamps have carried the day in Vigra and Clogau. Berdan's machine having well answered its purpose, and brought the mine into a dividend-paying state, has now been cast aside, and "experiments" on a large scale in stamping are to be made. There is nothing more simple than stamping. I do not know why there should be a prejudice against stamps, but most decidedly there is a very strong opinion formed in Dolgelley and its neighbourhood antagonistic thereto. And here permit me to say that there are a few persons in that neighbourhood fully competent to deliver an opinion on this matter. Their knowledge of geology, mineralogy, mechanics, and chemistry, has been obtained after most laborious and long years of research. I, for one, am proud to find men, young and old, natives of the place, bred and born on Meirion's hills, turning their attention to the above sciences. They are new to them, comparatively so. They are no high-sounding named professors, with a lot of letters attached. Without going the length of saying that they only know *all* about reducing the Welsh quartz, and that every other person is ignorant, I believe I am safe in saying that they stand on an equality, judging by results with others. For instance, John Parry has got an average yield of about 7 ozs. of gold per ton from the Vigra and Clogau; and old Owen Evans gets a constant yield of 4 to 5 ozs. per ton in the Welsh Gold Mining Company's mine, at Cefncoch. The last-named person is a most unassuming man, but he has given years of study and nights of anxiety to the Gold Question, and he firmly believes he has mastered it.

From want of the aid which a really practical worker could render, most substantial buildings have been erected, water-wheels and steam-engines ditto, stamps and crushers attached, amalgamating machines, in barrels, pans, troughs, &c., and a rivulet of mercury has run to waste, in fruitless attempts to catch the gold; men as able and as keen as the late Sir Robert Peel have had to do with these works, as shareholders and managers, they have brought to bear upon the subject a vast amount of skill, experience, industry, and capital; their only failure was, they did not, as we may say, "Chalk their bobbins." There is another veteran in the gold business in Dolgelly, I allude to Robert Martin Roberts, who was connected with the late Mr. Harvey in all his gold researches. The person I have named will tell you that in the Merionethshire quartz there is a substance difficult to overcome at first, and the presence of that substance is the cause of a large amount of failures. To overcome it is as simple as to "Chalk your bobbins." *They* have overcome it, and have extracted gold from every quartz in which it was contained. If any director, shareholder, or manager of gold mines should be embarrassed, or wish instruction, I would recommend them to consult Parry, Evans, or Roberts on the subject of gold quartz. I am glad to say they are called upon sometimes to give an opinion. In Dolgelly those opinions are safe to follow. It is not the purport of this communication to ignore any of the efforts of the eminent men, gentlemen of very great attainments, who are engaged in solving the problem of extracting profitably gold in Wales. I would add that Mr. Mosheimer has the charge of erecting an extensive series of machinery in three or four mines. I have seen the castings for "Mosheimer's patent," and from the well-known ingenuity and experience of this gentleman, down even to "Chalk your bobbins," I firmly believe he will overcome every obstacle, and that his reduction-works will be an honour to himself, and a profit to his friends. CARACTACUS.

Jan. 23.

TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.

SIR,—I did not intend to trouble you or the public any more, for I do not like to deal with anonymous correspondents, but I must thank "Reviewer" for having noticed my letters in a more kindly spirit than others have done, and for the general fairness of his remarks thereon; but I must tell him that *ten years ago* my friend did operate upon a large quantity of foreign gold quartz *very successfully;* and that his machinery, which he had used for years before for pulverising other substances, has been since then (he was obliged by ill health to cease his labours for a time), and now is, ready for erection and good work; and I must repeat that ordinary stamps will not reduce gold quartz fine enough for complete extraction of metal, so far as I have seen.

One of the chief principles of laboratory practice is *the most complete pulverisation* of substances containing minerals or metals, as giving the best chance—the only chance, I may say, of a successful and certain assay and correct result, by either fire, acid, washing, or amalgamation; and one of our best authorities on gold extraction—Mr. Evan Hopkins—says any kind of crushers may be used, provided they reduce the stuff *fine enough* for his process, &c.—*Mold, Jan.* 19. THOMAS L. COTTINGHAM.

BRONFLOYD AND EAST BRONFLOYD.

SIR,—This is a country in which, although people generally peacefully enjoy all their rights, yet against certain characters one is occasionally obliged to defend even one's own property. It is a pity that in published reports of mines, which, if correct, are amongst the most valuable of the information of the day, people, instead of confining themselves to their own business, should go out of their way to endeavour to traduce the property of others; such effusions depreciate the character of the miner in the social scale, and cast unfounded obloquy on his profession; and, in my opinion, if paragraphs purporting to be a report of one mine, written for the express purpose of injuring another, were expunged from such correspondence altogether it would be a great boon to the public. These considerations have been forced upon me by a perusal of Captain Lester's report of Bronfloyd Mine last week, in which he states that, by driving a cross-cut within the boundary of *his* grant, he found no ore, and reasoning upon this fact, he jumps to the conclusion that there is no ore in our ground. From these premises he endeavours to justify the management of Bronfloyd in giving up the East Bronfloyd property, which he assumes to be valueless. I could not before account for the virulent envy manifested as to the discovery of the ore at East Bronfloyd, but this report explains the whole matter. It seems that the management of Bronfloyd Mine, in the face of the discovery at East Bronfloyd, are anxious to justify their conduct before their proprietors for abandoning what now appears likely to be the *best* piece of property connected with their sett. It is evident their anxiety is in some measure justifiable, as many staffs of officers have been discharged altogether for much less serious offences. I admit that it is a fearful caution to agents in a legal point of view, as to acting on their own judgment in such matters, as I believe one dissenting shareholder could at the time have entirely prevented the accomplishment of such an arrangement. No doubt it is a grave thing in a country, where the mines frequently make profits to the extent of thousands a year, to give up one of these valuable establishments with as much indifference as if it had been a China orange; but I and my partners had nothing to do with this. It is quite true the moment we saw the ground was free we instructed our agent to apply for it, and no amount of ill-feeling against him personally, or denunciation of the mine, can now induce us to part with the property or alter our opinion as to its value, which will be shortly proved by sales of ore. It is probable that this state of things has arisen from an error of judgement on the part of the Bronfloyd agency, and not from any wilful intention of doing their proprietors harm. I cannot even suppose that they were so ignorant as to give up this ground of their own accord. It is better to assume that they, being straightened for means at the time to carry on the works both in the eastern and western parts of the sett together, omitted to maintain the clause for keeping good the lease as to the employment of a certain number of men, and that the lord's agent being a sharp man, as well as a careful observer of mining, from the Flintshire district, seeing that the lodes of the Bronfloyd Mine concentrated in the East Bronfloyd ground, and anxious to obtain the greatest benefit possible for the estate, served them with the usual notice either to work or quit the ground. But, however it might have been, it appears to me a most indiscreet thing on their part to say anything about it, as it not only draws the attention of their company to the fact of the loss of their property, but also to the number of years it was held by them without trial, while our agent, Capt. Charles Williams, succeeded in finding the ore in the first year of his agency. But still, however, I say that it is charitable to assume that the property was lost rather through negligence or ignorance than any improper motive. A SHAREHOLDER IN EAST BRONFLOYD.

London, Jan. 14.

THE BRONFLOYD UNITED AND EAST BRONFLOYD MINES.

SIR,—Capt. Lester, of the Bronfloyd Mine, seems bent upon damaging East Bronfloyd as much as lies in his power. He commenced by positively asserting that the water would never be got over the wheel, which latter, however, is now working admirably, with an abundant supply. He then disputes the existence of ore, much of which the agent is now dressing, and is confident of proving the correctness of his reports as to its value. Capt. Lester's statement in the Journal of Jan. 10, "that he had cut into the lode 3 fms. in *his* sett, and found it worthless," is certainly a candid confession, but I question if his employers will admire his discretion in thus attempting to damage East Bronfloyd. The facts respecting these mines, Sir, are as follows:—They adjoin one another on the east and west, and one of the largest and richest lodes in Cardiganshire passes through them. This lode, like other great champion lodes, forms in places a solid vein; such is the case at East Bronfloyd, whilst at other places it splits up into branches; and this it does at Bronfloyd United. When operations were commenced at East Bronfloyd, a piece of ground to the west of the sett, between it and Bronfloyd, was offered to Capt. Charles Williams, but he declined, stating as his reason that shortly after entering this ground the lode became scattered, and he believed would prove comparatively valueless. This ground has since been obtained by the Bronfloyd United adventurers (I presume by the advice of Capt. Lester) on rather heavy terms; and at their last general meeting (see Journal of Nov. 1 last) a special vote of thanks was passed to their managing director for having obtained it. This is the ground which Capt. Lester so candidly assures us is valueless. Capt. Williams's statement respecting this lode at East Bronfloyd, and the direction it would make ore, has proved singularly correct. Only last week there was a considerable improvement in the level driving east, and we are much pleased with Capt. Lester for coming forward and proving, unintentionally, the accuracy of our agent's opinion respecting its value westward in the Bronfloyd United sett. As to the lode dipping out of the East Bronfloyd sett, it may do so at 700 or 800 fathoms, but even at this depth I much question it. The agent will forward exact particulars in a post or two. Although the Bronfloyd United Mine has been working a great many years, is supplied with a managing director, and an ample staff of captains, &c., there is room for very great improvement in their working arrangements; and they have an example in their young neighbour, which it would be much to their advantage to imitate.

I have just seen a letter from the lord's agent, dated the 14th inst., in which he says, "I am glad to hear you will have a heavy weighing of ore this month," at East Bronfloyd.

London, Jan. 15. A SHAREHOLDER IN THE EAST BRONFLOYD MINE, AND A LOVER OF LEGITIMATE MINING.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA—THE YUDANAMUTANA MINE.

SIR,—As a shareholder in this mine, I highly approve of your remarks in the Journal of Saturday last. I trust the shareholders will be wise enough to look into the matter, and push it to its proper termination—a return of (say) 1*l.* a share. I beg to call their attention to the following facts:—1. Up to the last report about 1000 tons of copper had been raised, which I should say should be worth certainly 25,000*l.* If we allow 10,000*l.* for cost of sinking, there remains 15,000*l.*, which is enough to give a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid up capital, and this without crediting the interest of the large amount of capital lying at interest. And there being every reasonable prospect of the mines holding good in depth, the prospects may fairly be pronounced first-rate. What reason, therefore, is there for keeping in hand the large balance which the directors have, amounting to from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*? It is only exposed to risk, and will be a probable cause of extravagance. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the shareholders to reflect on the matter, and at the next meeting, which will be in March, to insist on the return of so much of the large paid-up capital as can safely and properly be returned, according to the balance-sheet. The more money the directors of any concern have unemployed, the greater chance there is of loss and profuse expenditure. If 1*l.* were returned, a half-yearly dividend of 10 or 15 per cent. might be paid on the remainder. Let the shareholders, then, look to it.—*Jan.* 21. —— AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

ADVICE TO SPECULATORS, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

"A grain of Prudence is worth a pound of Craft."—OLD PROVERB.

SIR,—Many of my late correspondents having expressed a wish that I should continue my letters to the Journal, I now promise them that I will do so whenever I can find a subject to write about, and can also find time for the purpose. If my readers will well ponder over the following advice to them, and will bear it in their memory, I feel confident they will not regret it. I am frequently reminded that my former letters cannot have been very palatable to either a certain class of brokers or to a certain class of speculators; but this, however, I know, that both the honest broker, and the honest or non-repudiating speculator, have been pleased with my remarks, and have repeatedly thanked me for them. Some day I may give extracts from some of the letters I have received; and, should I do so, the public will be rather astonished at the trickery practised by certain parties on their victims. My correspondents need not be alarmed, as I shall not mention any names, although some have wished me to give the whole particulars, keeping back neither their own names nor those of their brokers; this, however, will not do, as we must keep clear of the gentlemen of the law.

Now to the subject. I again write of brokers, but only of the honest ones, and of these there are two classes, one of which I will call the "*mining* broker," and the other the "*market* broker;" or, in other words, "the broker who studies the merits or demerits of the mines, independently of market operations," and the other "the broker who studies the market operations, independently of the prospects of the mines."

Now, as a speculator of above 16 years' experience, I think I can, without the least presumption, give an opinion as to which class of broker the speculator should resort to. It will, however, greatly depend on the intention of the speculator (as to whether he intends to sell quickly, or whether he buys for an investment) and the financial state of his pocket. For instance, suppose a speculator buys for the account, he being determined to sell on that day, whether the price goes up or down; or we will suppose he is compelled to sell on that day, from the simple fact that the state of his finances will prevent him paying for the stock. Well, in that case the man who studies the market operations, or the "market broker," is the one to employ. If, on the other hand, the speculator is not in a hurry to sell, and can pay for the stock on the account day, and hold it, in case the price should go down, my readers may take my word for it that the broker who studies the prospects of the mines, independently of market operations, is the man for him to employ, for, in the long run, the "market broker" will stand no chance with him.

Let us reason a little. A broker who studies the prospects of a mine, and buys shares for his client at a price which he believes the shares to be worth, would, in case the price went down afterwards from market operations, immediately advise his client to increase his interest in the mine, and the lower the price went the more would he advise his client to buy, for he well knows that should the prospects of the mine continue as favourable as when he bought his first lot, the price will be sure to advance again, and thus his client's average price will be considerably under the real value of the shares. If the mine continue good, and the shares worth the money when purchased, never mind market operations—*the mine will beat them hollow.*

I say, "as long as the mine continues good;" but it must never be forgotten by the speculator that a mine may be very rich this month and very poor next month, and *vice versa;* there is no certainty in mining; those who want a certainty must place their money in the Funds.

There are many brokers who, no doubt, study both the mine and the market; but I fear that where there is one who studies the mine, there are a dozen who never trouble their heads about it, but devote their attention entirely to the market. Thus, "there is a great demand for shares in a certain mine; so-and-so are buying largely; they know what they are about; they must have had some private information; you will be perfectly safe to buy 200 or 300 shares," &c. Yes; sometimes they are safe, but many times the other way; and after the 200 or 300 shares are bought, the client has the pleasure to see them 20 or 30 per cent. lower the next day. Before now, I have had great experience in market operations, and, perhaps, the most valuable piece of advice I can give to a speculator, is to repeat that given in a former letter of mine—"*that he should never buy a single share more than he can pay for.*" I know the evil of it too well, and I would beg of him to attend to my advice, for if he does not he will, as sure as he lives, some day pay most dearly for it. Once, twice, or thrice he may escape the penalty, *but it will come.* I know what I am writing about; and I also know that hundreds of my readers will echo my advice—and from their own experience, too. Still, I repeat that if a man *will* speculate beyond his means, and is thus compelled to sell a few days after he makes his purchases, the broker who studies the market operations is the one for him to employ. My advice to him, however, is to quit the mining market—or ruin will be the result.

When a great demand exists for shares in a certain mine, and the price has considerably advanced the young speculator invariably rushes in to make his purchases, and he keeps on buying so long as the price rises; and yet a week earlier, although the mine may have been in quite as flourishing a state, when shares were selling at half or even quarter the price, no persuasion could induce him to buy a single share, but now that everybody is buying, he must buy. This is a sad blunder for a speculator to make, for, *as sure as market operations got the price up, so sure will they get the price down again.* The experienced speculator will tell the young one, that, as a rule, shares should be *bought* in a *falling* market and should be *sold* in a *rising* market, unless some important improvement or failing off in the mine has taken place. As a general rule, however, it is a correct one. Let the foregoing advice suffice for the present.

I noticed the advertisement of a Mr. John Halse in last week's Journal. Surely this advertisement was quite unnecessary for the readers of the *Mining Journal.* He says that "John Halse is not a Mr. Halse, and that Mr. Halse is not himself, and that he is not 'A Cautious Man.'" Did the readers of the Journal ever suppose him to be so? No: it is *I* who am— —— A CAUTIOUS MAN.

WILLIAM JAMES, THE ORIGINAL PROJECTOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

SIR,—Having recently met with the third volume of the "Lives of the Engineers," by Mr. Smiles, I beg to solicit the favour of a little space in your impartial and valuable Journal for a few remarks upon that work. Brilliant actions, useful and noble inventions, have generally been thought worthy of being preserved beyond the moment of their existence, and recorded to assist the remembrance; and, therefore, handed down for admiration, and to incite imitation by posterity. But if we allow our records to be distorted, solely for the purpose of placing the laurels quite true the head of those individuals who are successful but not the true inventor, it will be very little encouragement for a person to devote his life, and ruin the happiness of his family, that all the credit should accrue to the "brain sucker," who places his heel upon the neck of the unfortunate inventor, that the public may not hear his groans for justice. In an article headed "Success" it says "Arkwright bought the inventions of another; Stephenson borrowed and purloined ideas." In the "Lives of the Engineers," p. 183, it states, "Mr. William James, of West Bromwich, belonged to the active class of projectors. He was a man of considerable social influence, of an active temperament, and had from an early period taken a warm interest in the formation of tramroads. Acting as land agent for gentlemen of property in the mining districts, he had laid down several lines in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol, and he published many pamphlets urging their formation in other places. At one period of his life he was a large iron manufacturer. For some time he acted as Chairman of the Staffordshire Ironmasters; the times, however, went against him. It was thought he was too bold; some considered him even reckless in his speculations, and he lost almost the entire of his fortune. He continued to follow the business of land agent, and it was while engaged in making a survey for one of his clients in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, early in 1821, that he first heard of Mr. Sanders's project of a railway between that town and Manchester. He at once called upon Mr. Sanders and offered his services as surveyor of the proposed line. After conferring with his friend, Mr. Moss, Mr. Sanders authorised James to proceed, and agreed to pay him at the rate of 10*l.* a mile, or 300*l.* for the entire survey." I suppose that Mr. Smiles must be ignorant that West Bromwich was not Mr. James's family residence; he certainly possessed several houses there, and his coal and iron works were principally in that neighbourhood. Mr. James, solicitor and land agent, had many places of residence: he was often at his office and house, 3, New Boswell-court. Then we trace him to his house at Bexhill, Sussex, or at Wykin, near Coventry; and he possessed an estate called Trebenshun, in Wales (spelt Trebishun in "Dod's Peerage:" (see Sir Edward Hamilton), but his family principally resided at St. John's, Warwick. In the "Lives of the Engineers" it is stated that Mr. James was an "iron manufacturer," instead of a coal and ironmaster. Probably Mr. Smiles is not aware of the difference. I should much like to be informed of the name of Mr. James's "client" at Liverpool, for whom Mr. James "was making the survey" when he heard of Mr. Sanders's project of a railway. I must remark that it is rather singular that after Mr. James had surveyed a line of railway from Staffordshire to London, in 1820, at his own private expense (the copy of this plan being now before the public), that he should so far debase himself to offer his services to survey for Mr. Sanders's project "at the rate of 10*l.* per mile." We must recollect that this was two years before Mr. James's bankruptcy, and at a time when he never thought of being placed in such an unfortunate position, which was suddenly accomplished by a relative. That Mr. James's estate was in the hands of lawyers and assignees for 20 years, which an old *Times* newspaper for Monday, Nov. 28, 1842 (see "*ex parte* Mudie, *in re* James") will prove; for Mr. James was made a bankrupt by his brother-in-law, Mr. Mudie, in 1823, and the affair was not settled until 1843. We must all be aware of the ruinous expenses for that length of time. However, two years before his bankruptcy James solicits the honour of surveying "for Mr. Sanders's project."

In "The Two James's and the Two Stephenson's," p. 105, we find a letter that must

settle the question of Sanders's project, if the late Mr. R. Stephenson's opinion is of any value. This is the letter of the Mr. Robert Stephenson, C.E. and M.P., to Mr. W. H. James, C.E., to prove to the public his opinion of the project, he having been with Mr. James in 1821 :—

"24, *Great George-street, Nov.* 7, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—I have written to Mr. Creed, the secretary of the London and Birmingham Railway, stating that I believe your late father was the *original projector* of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, and that he spent a good deal both of time and money in bringing the project to bear; and, although he was unsuccessful in the first attempt, it no doubt led the way to future results. I mentioned to Mr. Creed that Mr. Joseph Sanders, of Liverpool, one of the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, was well acquainted with the efforts made by your father in bringing that line before the public in the years 1820 and 1821.—ROBERT STEPHENSON." C. E.

[*To be concluded in next week's Journal.*]

Meetings of Mining Companies.

SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Cannon-street, on Thursday. The circular convening the meeting having been read, upon the proposition of Lord H. GORDON, seconded by Lord KEANE, Mr. GOOLD was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting had been duly convened by circular for a special purpose, and, therefore, no other business could be entered into or transacted; but, at the same time, the directors would have great pleasure in giving any information that it was in their power to the shareholders, individually or collectively. He might mention that, in April last, when it was decided that the Silver Vein should be worked as a mine ought to be worked, by immediately erecting the necessary machinery, the directors purchased at a most advantageous price a very good engine, after it had been recommended by one of the first authorities in Cornwall as being especially applicable for the requirements of the Silver Vein Mine. The cost of the engine was 250*l.*, but there was a further charge of about 40*l.* for boilers, materials, and their conveyance to the mine. Since the erection of the engine, the shaft had been sunk 10 fathoms perpendicularly upon the course of the lode, and 19 fathoms upon the lode itself; so that they were now within a fathom or two of the point from which they would commence driving a 30 fm. level. In the 20 they had driven 10 fms., from whence ore was being raised of such a quality as to justify them in believing that satisfactory results would be realised upon further development. The first parcel of ore had been sold, a portion of which had realised 8*l.*, and the remainder something like 4*l.* per ton. They had driven about 20 fathoms south into the old workings, from which they had been driven by the water in 1861; so that a communication between the old and new workings was now established. With regard to the mine generally, he might state that he was upon the property a short time since, and was much pleased with all that he saw. They had the opinion of practical authorities which, perhaps, could not be surpassed—Capt. Simmons, of the Duchy; Capt. Williams, of the Charlestown Mines; and Capts. James and Rowe; and without a single exception they were unanimous in stating that success would be attained at a greater depth. One of the first authorities in the country, Mr. Warington Smyth, when upon the property stated that he had never seen such indications for the production of something exceedingly rich, or where the metal-bearing gossan was so rich in the various minerals. Mr. Smyth was convinced that in depth the property would pay exceedingly well, but he declined to express any opinion as to what mineral would be produced; and only one of the several agents who had inspected the property had given an opinion upon that point, and that was Capt. James, who stated that the indications presented justified the probability that in Silver Vein, after passing the 30, the ground would be for some little distance disordered, when they would immediately come upon a lead mine. Others inclined to the idea that the mineral would be grey copper and silver. He (the Chairman) held that such opinions as these were most encouraging. There had been expended upon the engine, buildings, and machinery something under 1000*l.*, which, considering what had been done, was a very moderate amount. They had expended the sum realised by the last call of 2s. 6d.; and, therefore, the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of making another call of a similar amount. He begged to propose that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made upon the capital of the company.

Lord KEANE seconded the proposition.

Mr. SQUIRE protested against the call being made by the present meeting, upon the ground that it was not legally constituted, a sufficient number of shareholders not being present to form a quorum. And he would inform the directors that the engine they had purchased and erected upon mine was not equal to its duty. As regarded the the mine itself, he believed there could be no difference of opinion among those who understood mining that it was a valuable property, but it was situated in that part of Cornwall where mining had been carried on to a very limited extent. He quite agreed with the opinion that it was altogether impossible to say whether it would eventually be a lead or copper mine. The ores contained sulphur, arsenic, small portions of antimony, manganese, and, being gossans, an enormous quantity of iron and silver, with a small percentage of gold, averaging of the latter 2½ dwts. per ton; therefore, it was no wonder that Mr. Warington Smyth, who thoroughly understood the nature of ores, could not decide in his own mind what mineral the property would ultimately produce; but that there was something very rich under such enormous quantities of gossan there could not be the shadow of a doubt. He would reiterate what he said upon previous occasions, that it was a property which ought to be efficiently developed, which, he contended, would never be done while it was under the control of the person at present employed at the mine. He reminded the meeting of the fact that the whole of his (Mr. Squire's) experiments, when the mine was under his charge, were upon ores taken from about 10 fathoms below surface; but, notwithstanding, he had produced 64¼ ozs. of silver from each ton of ore operated upon. What he complained of was that he had been very unjustly represented, but whether intentionally or not he would not say. He went to Cornwall to accomplish what he still believed could be accomplished at this moment—a success which, as he had before stated, would never be accomplished while in the hands of Mr. Burn. When upon the mine he (Mr. Squire) engaged Burn, and, therefore, he knew what he was able to do as well as what he was not able to do. He would, in conclusion, again protest against the present meeting making a call.

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting was called in accordance with the Articles of Association, and was legally constituted, there being a sufficient number of shareholders present to pass the resolution he had just proposed. But even admitting that it was not so, he thought they had a right to infer, from the absence of the great majority of the shareholders, that, inasmuch as the meeting had been called for a special purpose, of which fact every shareholder had been made aware through the ordinary channel, the absent shareholders coincided with the object of the meeting. There were two points to which Mr. Squire had alluded, which he (the Chairman) could not allow to go forth to the world without a certain amount of contradiction. In the first place, Mr. Squire had stated that the engine which the directors had taken upon themselves the responsibility of erecting upon the mine was not sufficient for the work. What were the facts?—that the engine, working at one stroke per minute, keeps the mine perfectly dry to the 30 fm. level. In the next place, Mr. Squire has stated that the captain of the mine was inefficient. He (the Chairman) would inform the meeting that both Capt. Williams and Capt. Simmons had stated that if the best captains in Cornwall had been employed the work at Silver Vein could not have been done better or more economically. In that case, he would ask the meeting whether they (the directors) should be consulting the interests of the shareholders if they dismissed their present captain and employed another? If sufficient cause could be shown hereafter that a higher degree of practical knowledge should be brought to bear upon their property, he should vote for it; but, at the present time, looking at the interests of the shareholders, and remembering that their mine had been economically and efficiently wrought, he certainly did not think they would be justified in removing him. He had felt it necessary to make those observations with reference to those two points, but no practical result could arise from a discussion of these matters at this meeting, which had been convened for a special purpose. If the discussion of these points were thought desirable, any shareholder had the opportunity of bringing them forward at the annual general meeting. As regarded Mr. Squire's protest against the call, he (the Chairman) must rule that the directors could legally ask the meeting to pass the resolution which had been proposed and seconded,—that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made upon the capital of the company, and that the same be payable on or before Feb. 26.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The annexed is the report from the mine for the week, from Capt. Burn, under date Jan. 22 :—Saturday last we set the following bargains: The 20 north to drive by six men, at 47s. 6d. per fm., stented the month; the lode here is improved since last reported on, at present it is 2 ft. wide, productive for silver and copper. The stope north of shaft by six men, at 47s. 6d. per fm., stented 10 fms.; here the lode is about 3 ft. wide, it appears to be changing its character, producing more carbonate of iron and less gossan, still yielding good ore. All the filling and landing by four men, for one month, at 10*l.* 10s. The shaft is down 9 fms. 4 ft. below the 20; at present we have a hard bar of ground in the bottom, which appears to affect the lode a little; it is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan and flookan, of little value for silver. We have driven through the run in the 10 south, and commenced sinking in the bottom at once; there we may expect to find silver ore, as we had some good bunches in stoping the back. We are pushing on the dressing for another sampling. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and working well.

WEST WHEAL JANE MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of proprietors was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. B. VENABLES in the chair.

Mr. W. PAINTER (the purser) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed :—

Mine cost, Oct., Nov., and Dec.	£1830	8	7		
Merchants' bills	902	14	1		
Bankers' charges	1	18	5		
Dues	147	15	3		
Sundries	163	12	3	= £3046	8 7
Balance last audit	£ 23	15	11		
Tinstuff sold	587	0	6		
Black tin	1660	4	7		
Mundic	132	0	0		
Arsenic	3	2	0		
Carriage and quay dues	36	7	2		
Old materials	11	3	10	= £2453	15 0
Leaving debit balance				£ 592	13 7

The report of the agents was read, as follows :—

Jan. 19.—In the 70 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but of no value. This level is now extended west, nearly under Jones's shaft, through a lode that has produced a little tin throughout, but will, probably, require to be seen at a deeper level, near the next elvan course, before mineral of much value will be found. In the crosscut, north of Jones's shaft, in the 5, we have driven 17 fms., but have not yet cut the north part of the lode. In Venable's shaft the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; this shaft is now down 10 fms. below the adit, and we shall drive the 10 east in a short time. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the part of the lode on which we are driving is 6 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm.; this end is opening tribute ground that will be worked as soon as a winze can be sunk from the adit to lay it open. In the 20, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 20, east of Painter's, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 50*l.* per fm.; this end is now 8 fms. east of the shaft, and opening up a most important piece of tin ground, not only increasing the value of tin ground discovered, but also showing that the run of tin in Painter's shaft is extending east as well as going down. In Painter's shaft, below the 20, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 50*l.* per athom; this shaft is now down about 10 fms. below the 20. The lode in the east end of this shaft, in which we should have driven the 30 east, is 7 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom; and the lode in the west end is worth also about 30*l.* per fathom. In the winze below the 20 the lode is 6 ft wide, worth 40*l.* per fm.; this winze is now down about 8½ fms. below the level. We regret to inform you that all the bargains below the 20, and also the bottom stopes, have been under water for the last seven weeks, and had not the stopes over the 20 produced quite as good tinstuff as we expected when we drove the level under, we should not be able to supply the stamps so well as we have done, or keep the loss in the three months so low as it is now presented to you. Since the last general meeting we have discovered quite as much tin as we have raised, and the east part of the mine has considerably improved since that time, but some means of drawing the water out of this part, and sinking on the tin ground, are absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the mine; and from the indications of success presented in the 20 east, and in the bottom of Painter's shaft, we advise you to adopt such means as you may think proper without delay. In the last three months we have put in a 16-head axle to our stamps, added another boiler to the stamping-engine that we had on the mine, built and covered in a boiler-house, covered two dressing-sheds, built a new oven for burning tin, and we are now in a position to return 15 tons of tin per month, should the mine be found to supply this quantity. These additions to our tin floors and stamps, charged in the three months' cost, will amount to about 225*l.* We have now employed in the mine—on tutwork, 39; on tribute, 61; at surface, as engine-men and landers, 19; dressing tin, &c., 76: total, 195 persons.—JOHN TONKIN, JOHN SMITH.

The CHAIRMAN said the report just read so fully detailed the position and prospects of the undertaking that any remarks from him were unnecessary. He might, however, mention that there was a gentleman present who was practically acquainted with Cornish mining—he referred to Mr. John Hocking, jun., who, he was sure, would afford any information that any shareholder might desire.

Mr. J. HOCKING, jun. (mining engineer), pointed out, by means of a plan, the desirability of removing the engine from its present position at the western part of the mine (where the only prospect of success was by sinking Clemo's shaft about 40 fms.) to the eastern part of the mine, from which during the past twelve months about 700*l.* worth of tin had been returned. He would go so far as to say that if their property presented no other chance than that of the western (or Clemo's) shaft reaching the depth at which the lode would come into contact with the elvan course—which, he estimated, would be at about 40 fathoms from the present depth,—it would become a question whether it would not be advisable to abandon the mine rather than continue the operations with but that one object in view. As regarded the eastern part of the mine, there could be no question that between Painter's and Venable's shafts they had as good a mine as could be desired. It was true that at the present time they could not explore the bottom of that portion of their property, for the simple reason that, being unprovided with an engine, the water had risen to nearly 20 fms.; but if, as he strongly advised them to do, they suspended operations at the western part, they would be able to remove the engine, and develope the eastern part with that efficiency that it unquestionably merited.

The CHAIRMAN thought the lode at the bottom of Painter's shaft, now covered with water, was worth something like 50*l.* per fathom.

Mr. J. HOCKING replied that the whole of the shaft had been sunk through a lode worth from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm. He might, perhaps, state that he had lately received a report from a disinterested agent, which (referring to the western part) stated that, looking at the ground opened, and that being opened, it was his (the agent's) firm conviction that they had a valuable property. He would recommend the erection of a suitable engine for pumping and drawing purposes, which if carried into effect they would have a dividend-paying mine.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested the desirability of purchasing a new engine, and allowing the old engine to remain at Clemo's shaft.

Mr. HOCKING said the purchase of a new engine would involve an additional outlay of 1000*l.*, and the suspending operations at the western part would save an expenditure of about 300*l.* per month. He estimated the total expense of removing and re-erecting the engine, building engine-house, and cutting down Painter's shaft, would be about 1500*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said that by adopting the plan recommended by Mr. Hocking there was reason to hope that the returns from the eastern part would provide funds sufficient to purchase a new engine for the western part, if they should ever determine to resume operations there. He might mention that the lord had granted his permission for the removal of the engine.

Mr. PURSSEY said that the neighbouring property (Wheal Jane) was producing from the same lodes more than 1000*l.* per month of tinstuff.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary to ask the sanction of the meeting for the removal of the engine from the eastern to the western part of the mine. After the explanation given by Mr. Hocking, he (the Chairman) thought there could not be a divided opinion upon the desirability of adopting that course. He thought they might confidently hope that they would have a productive mine in their eastern part, for they could implicitly believe everything that their captain promised.

A resolution was then unanimously passed, to the effect that the operations at Clemo's shaft should be suspended, and that the engine should be removed to Painter's shaft.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was one of finance. The committee were sorry to find that, by the circumstances in which the mine was placed, they were compelled to recommend a call upon the present occasion. They all knew, as mercantile men, that they could not continue their operations without funds; and the committee, after having duly deliberated upon the matter, recommended that a call of 2s. 6d. per share should be made.

Mr. W. PAINTER (purser), in answer to a question from Mr. Andrews, stated that the whole of the merchants' bills were brought up.

Mr. HOCKING (in answer to a question) stated that it would take about six months to effect the removal of the engine, erect engine-house, &c.

Upon the proposition of Mr. BAKER, seconded by Mr. ANDREWS, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

Mr. PURSSEY (in answer to questions) said that the present call of 2s. 6d. would not liquidate the entire cost of the removal of the engine; but it was no use making a call for a larger amount than was required.

The committee of management and retiring auditors were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the purser and captains, the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LONG RAKE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday,—Mr. SEAWARD in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months, ending with costs for December, was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 350*l.* 8s. 8d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows :—

Jan. 19.—The engine-shaft, sinking by eight men, is down 3 fms. below the 70 fm. level, the lode generally being of a productive character, worth 15 cwts. per fathom. The 70 east is extended from shaft 12 fms., 6 fms. of this drivage through a lode worth 12 cwts. per fathom; the present forebreast produces good stones of lead, and is likely soon to open in another run of lead ground, in fact, all the ore ground passed through in the 60 is before this end. The stope in roof of this level is worth 12 cwts. per fathom. The stope in back of the 70 west is worth from 8 to 10 cwts. per fathom. The 60 west is in a large lode, and has just gone through a short run of ore; we may fairly expect another and more important shoot of lead ore in this level shortly, judging from what we can see in the 48 fm. level, above. The 60 east is to within 10 fms. of No. 2 shaft. At the end of another month or so, we hope to rise against and communicate for a drawing shaft: this level has lately passed through some good paying ground, worth nearly 1 ton per fathom, which can be stoped at an easy price; the present forebreast is not quite so good for lead, worth 10 cwts. per fathom. The late floods of rain have very much hindered us, and thrown us out of our regular way of working; but we have now got the water out of the mine, and all the bargains are in full work; the extra quantity of water found in the mine lately may in a great measure, I think, be traced to the Billins drains letting it down in our north ground; to prevent a similar occurrence we have carried up a drain to meet it, so that it may run off below our mine, and for the future I hope this will prevent us being troubled in a similar manner. You will perceive that our 60 east is opening productive paying ground for lead, and as soon as the No. 2 shaft is holed the ore will be taken away easy and cheap. We know there are other runs of ore gone down before our eastern levels, so that for the future we can look forward to make fair returns at easy cost, and as soon as these runs of ore are laid open we trust will be found profitable to the 60. Everything is being carried on vigorously and economically, and the interest of the company attended to in every possible way. We have 62 men and boys employed in the mine, surface and underground.—F. EVANS.

Mr. R. HAWKE enquired if the accounts presented included every known liability?

The SECRETARY replied that, everything included, the liabilities exceeded the assets by 350*l.*

Mr. BATTERS enquired the total number of men employed upon the mine?—The SECRETARY: Sixty-two.

Mr. BATTERS enquired if the lodes which intersected Long Rake were not parallel with those at Bryn Gwiog?—Mr. MICHELL replied that they were parallel lodes, and about one mile to the south of Bryn Gwiog. They had a long run of ground eastward.

Mr. BATTERS enquired what amount of call it was proposed to make?—The SECRETARY replied that a call of 1*l.* per share would carry them on for three months.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

A resolution was passed instructing the committee to purchase and erect a suitable engine and crusher.

The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BILLINS LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday,

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months, ending with costs for November, was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 120*l.* 11s. 1d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows :—

Jan. 19.—We have during the last month erected a smithy and storehouse; we have also a large quantity of stone raised for building the engine-house, and the surface is thoroughly drained, to prevent all rain-water from going down the mine. The underground operations lately have consisted of driving and opening on a flat about 30 fathoms from surface, which so far has produced stones of lead only; it is a good trial, as one of a similar character in the adjoining mines produces large quantities of lead ore; apparently, however, the main objects of the undertaking is to sink and lay open the ore ground below the water level, which is 50 fms from surface. As our engine-shaft is completed to that depth, we wait the order to begin building our engine-house, &c., and time of the year approaching will be suitable for surface work. With regard to the future, the prospects are very encouraging. All the information I can gather speaks of there being a productive lode in the bottom of the mine. To open this, the engine-shaft must be sunk from 12 to 15 fms. below the 50, and the mine laid open in a miner-like way. I think I may promise that the latter part of the summer will see us down in the lead ground, and sales of lead ore regularly made.—F. EVANS.

The CHAIRMAN said the impression that some shareholders entertained that time had been lost in the erection of an engine was altogether erroneous, inasmuch as the shaft had only just been cut down, cased, and divided; and, moreover, experience of the most valuable character had been gained from the late floods, for they now knew beyond doubt the size of the engine that would be required for working the mine. It had now been found that a comparatively small engine would be quite equal to all the requirements of the mine, both for the purposes of drawing and pumping. The surface drains, which had been formed by the present company, relieved the mine of water, and the subterranean water was of very limited extent. Every preparation had been made for the erection of the engine, and the purchase of a suitable one was now being negociated. This engine, which could be purchased for about 300*l.*, and was admirably adapted both for drawing and pumping, would be ready for work in about three months from the present time; meanwhile, the expense would be comparatively small. All that had been carried out since the management of the mine had been in Mr. Dunsford's office had been economically executed, and was thoroughly permanent in its character. In about three months time the engine would be erected, and the shaft would be sinking to such a depth as it was probable would lay open important discoveries. He might be permitted to state that Capt. Evans was at all times very sober in his opinions and estimates, and, therefore, from the sanguine opinion expressed in his report, the shareholders might confidently look forward to being rewarded with a permanently-paying property.

The SECRETARY stated that Mr. Hocking, engineer, was at present in London, and that he could at once confer with him as to the removal and re-erection of the engine. He (the secretary) could assure the proprietors that every exertion would be made to get the engine to work as soon as practicable.

Mr. TUTHILL impressed upon the executive the great importance of getting all the necessary works speedily executed. A great many of his friends were shareholders, who had reiterated to him upon several occasions the paramount necessity of the engine being erected, and the permanent works being carried out with every possible energy. They were fully satisfied that the property merited attention and outlay.

Mr. W. MICHELL expressed an opinion that from the recent experience gained during the winter floods, the engine which the committe contemplated purchasing was ample for all the requirements of the mine. All the surface works were in a forward state, and the engine could be erected and set to work in about three months.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 50 had been one of the cheapest mining operations in that county. He would suggest that upon while a sent occasion a call should be made sufficient to pay for the engine, and to develope the mine with efficiency.

The SECRETARY (in answer to a question) stated that they might estimate that the cost, erection, and transit of the engine, together with the necessary buildings, would cost about 600*l.* or 700*l.*

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and a call of 3*l.* per share made.

Messrs. G. Batters, Tuthill, J. Pulling, jun., Fielding, and Hemming were appointed the committee of management.

Mr. TUTHILL suggested that Capt. Evans should forward a fortnightly report to the *Mining Journal*, so that shareholders might know what progress was being made.

The SECRETARY stated that the suggestion should receive due consideration.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BRYN GWIOG MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday,—Mr. SEAWARD in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the six months, ending with costs for December, was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 472*l.* 6s. 11d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows :—

Jan. 19.—The 75 west is in a good lode, and will produce 2½ tons per fm. The winze from the 66 is holed to this level, and has laid open good stoping ground; set at 3*l.* per ton. The 75 east is squeezed, and is hard and poor. The stopes in bottom of the 75, connected with the flat, look very well, and the men can earn fair wages at 3*l.* 10s. and 4*l.* per ton. We have a pitch in the roof of the 75 west, near the engine-shaft, and we rather attach importance to it, as should it open a new run of ore we have a good deal of high ground over it; set at 5*l.* per ton. In the back of the 66 we have six pitches working, at 6*l.* per ton. The north cross-cut on the flat, in this level, is worth nearly 1 ton per fathom; driving at 7*l.* 10s. In the 50 west we are trying to hole to the old workings, but have not yet succeeded. We shall persevere with this, so as to take up the old mine water to this level. So far as we can see now, the more important points of the mine are connected with the flat, which is from 10 to 12 feet thick, and 3 fms. to 4 fms. below the 75, and producing at present a large quantity of ore in connection with the vein. Also the 75 west, going towards the old mine, in a good, healthy, paying lode; and the north cross-cut on the flat, in back of the 66, to cut the north lode. With respect to the first, we hope the workings on it will soon allow us to commence sinking our engine-shaft; and as to the latter, we do not know how soon we may cut the north lode. Considering that the cross-cut will now produce about 1 ton per fm., we think we may fairly expect an increase in the produce at the junction. We have six men sinking a winze in the old mine before the 75 end west, so as to cut out the ground for proper working, and prevent any further influx of water into our deeper workings at the engine-shaft. Since the last meeting we have greatly added to and improved our dressing-floors, made it convenient and less expensive for drawing and dressing, and from which we shall derive advantages for the future. We think we shall be able to sell for the next quarter an equal quantity of lead ore to the last, at about the same cost, and do better if we possibly can.—F. EVANS.

Mr. G. BATTERS considered the report just read was of a most satisfactory and encouraging character. From all the information he had been able to gain from independent sources, there could not, he thought, be a divided opinion that their property had never before been in such a favourable position.

The SECRETARY said it might be confidently stated that whatever Capt. Evans promised would be fully realised.

Mr. BARNWELL thought the expenses of working the mine were rather heavy.

Mr. W. MICHELL said that the attention of the committee was continually being directed to the expenditure, and some important reductions had been made. All the men upon the mine were engaged on piece work, so that no money was paid for work that was not done.

The SECRETARY reminded the meeting that during the past six months a large proportion of the expenditure had been incurred in improving the plant and completing the surface erections. He might safely say that during the past six months there had been expended for those purposes no less than 400*l.*

Mr. BATTERS enquired the actual profit that been realised during the past quarter?

The SECRETARY replied that the operations of the past three months had produced a profit not only sufficient to cover the loss upon the previous three months' operations, but had left an actual nett profit of something like 300*l.*

Mr. MICHELL thought the profit during the past quarter had been about 500*l.* Taking Capt. Evans's report, and supposing the mine did not at all improve in its position, they might fairly estimate upon realising a profit of 500*l.* during the current quarter.

The SECRETARY said it was absolutely necessary that they should erect a winding-engine and crusher, because there was now a large quantity of stuff at the surface—150 to 200 tons of lead in the refuse.

Mr. R. HAWKE fully endorsed the opinion of Mr. Dunsford that a crusher should be erected, inasmuch as it would soon pay for itself, and be productive of permanent benefit to the shareholders. He (Mr. Hawke) was always a strong advocate for providing a mine with the necessary machinery, and was equally adverse to dividing profits, and calling them dividends, when such amounts ought consistently to be expended in rendering the mine in an efficient state of working. Any judicious expenditure in that direction must be considered a productive outlay.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted; and a resolution was passed requesting the committee to purchase a suitable engine and crusher for the mine.

Mr. MICHELL said that an engine and crusher would enable them to increase their returns 20 tons per month.

A committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been very active during the week, and a large amount of business done in the several favourite mines; whilst a good enquiry has been kept up for leading dividend ones. Many of those which have recently advanced have been attended with frequent fluctuations, but without any apparent cause, more than the effect of market operations.

WHEAL SETONS have been largely dealt in, principally by *bona fide* holders; prices have varied, and left off lower than opened at in the early part of the week.——WEST SETONS continue firm at present rates.——GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN, TINCROFT, and COOK'S KITCHEN have been in good request.——CLIFFORD, STRAY PARK, CARGOL, CONDURROW, CALVADNACK, SOUTH TOLGUS, WEST TOLGUS, and WEST FRANCES have all been sought for, some of which at advanced prices.——GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been at lower rates, probably from a report that the lode in the shaft had fallen off in va——NORTH ROSKEARS have declined in price, without any apparent cause.——NORTH TRESKERBYS have been done at higher rates.——NORTH CROFTY, NORTH DOWNS, and NORTH DOLCOATH have shared in the transactions of the week.——SOUTH CARADONS are sought for at present prices, but the shares are remarkably scarce.——EAST CARADONS have, as usual, been daily dealt in, and accompanied by slight fluctuations.——MARKE VALLEY, LUDCOTT, WEST CARADON, and WHEAL MARY ANN have been freely enquired for.——GONAMENA, TRELAWNY, and CARADON CONSOLS have changed hands at better prices.——HINGSTON DOWN have been done at higher rates.——EAST WHEAL RUSSELL and DRAKE WALLS have been in great request at advanced rates.——CREBOR and LADY BERTHA are less active.——GLASGOW CARADONS were at one time enquired for, in consequence of a report that some improvement had taken place; but the movement was only transient.——WHEAL HARRIETT and EAST ROSEWARNE have been greatly in demand at advanced prices, especially the former, arising from the great improvements which have taken place in the respective mines.——GREAT WHEAL BUSY and KITTY (St. Agnes) find buyers at market prices.——GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, WHEAL GRYLLS, and BASSET AND GRYLLS continue in good request, and at higher rates.——BITHNEY CARNMEAL, TREWORLIS, and EAST WHEAL LOVELL have been enquired for at nominal figures.

NORTH PHŒNIX quarterly meeting was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The statement of accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 375*l.* 17s. 8d., and the estimated costs for the next four months will be about 600*l.*; a call of 2s. 6d. per share was deemed necessary. The agent (Capt. John Martin, who was present) stated that the lode in the 120 west had been worth about 12*l.* per fm., has since fallen off in value, but continued of a very promising character. The ground in the 140 west had much improved in appearance, and strongly indicated some important discovery on approaching the point where the ore had gone down from the level above, which at present is about 30 fms. behind.——WHEAL CREBOR: The lode in the shaft continues large and promising, producing about 1¼ ton of copper ore, with mundic predominating. Other points of operation are about the same as last reported. They have ready for sampling about 50 tons of copper ore, which can be increased to about 70 tons by the end of February, and 40 tons of mundic.

At GREAT RETALLACK they have resumed sinking under the 60, where the lode is reported to be looking more favourable for copper ore. The blende has fallen off, but they are breaking some fair work from the back of the 35, on Peru lode, and the shaft in course of sinking below that level.

At EAST CARADON, the following is the report of this week :—The caunter lode, in the 50 east, is worth about 60*l.* per fm.; the 60 east is worth full 25*l.*, and improving; the 70 east, 40*l.*; the 70 west, 35*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth full 25*l.*; the 70 east, 35*l.*; the 70 west, from 45*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.—Fawcett's Lode: The 60 east is worth 6*l.* per fm. The 470 tons of copper ore, sold on Thursday, realised 3441*l.* 11s. 6d., being 10 tons above the last monthly sale, and 205*l.* in money.

At MAUDLIN MINES the adjourned meeting was held on the 14th, at Liverpool, when the reports of Capts. P. Rich and Tregay were received and adopted, from which may be gathered the most favourable opinions entertained by those experienced agents. At the original meeting, held on Dec. 11., there was a debit balance of 320*l.* 19s. 3d., and a call of 4s. per share was made to discharge the same, and for future operations.

EAST TRESKERBY continues to present very encouraging features, and the general impression is that some important discovery cannot be far off. The ground in the 55 east has become easier for driving, which will enable them to make greater progress in getting under the ore gone down in the 40.

At WHEAL HARRIETT an improvement has been advised in the 115, going east, which is now worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin; this end is now within 2 fms. of the course of tin gone down in the winze below the 100, and is expected to have reached, or nearly so, the 115, at which point it is worth 60*l.* per fm. From the fact that the water does not drain itself, there is an impression that they are now carrying a side lode in the 115. In the 90 a winze was sunk on a good course of tin, which continued for 7 fathoms in length, underlying east. In the 100 it was opened on for 26 fms., where it averaged 75*l.* per fm.; the western winze was sunk a few fathoms, where it is valued at 80*l.*

per fm.; and further east another winze, which is the one above referred to as being down to the 115, averaging about 100*l.* per fm., to which point they are now approaching. Alexander's lode continues much the same as last noticed, the end and stope averaging 7*l.* per fm., and the shaft 15*l.* The parcel of tin in the stone was sold on Wednesday last, realising 594*l.* 11s. 9d. The profit for the four months' working will be about 200*l.* Letters have been received during the week, stating that the 115 fm. level has been driven some distance beyond the point where the winze should have been holed, and is now probably coming into the run of tin ground which dips east. But whether this be correct or not can easily be ascertained by the measurement of the two levels; still the assertion has not been made with a view to depress the value of the property, being the opinion of a practical agent in giving the result of his inspection to the employer. [Since writing the above I am informed that the levels have been dialled, &c., and sanction the belief that the 115 end is on another lode, which has improved to 40*l.* per fathom, and the western winze, in the bottom of the 100, is now valued at 100*l.* per fathom.]

At WEST DAMSEL two-monthly account a dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared.——WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA account was held on Monday, when a call of 10s. per share was made. The mine is reported to be looking more than ordinarily promising.

At TREWORLIS, the recent improvement in the bottom level is reported to have further improved, being now 5 feet wide, and a good course of copper and tin, going back into whole ground east of the shaft. This level is 43 fms. under the adit, and no intermediate level extended to that point, consequently a large amount of valuable mineral ground may be expected to be laid open in that direction.

EAST ROSEWARNE continues to look remarkably well, and opening out more than ordinary. There has been a falling off in the 55 west, which from appearance is only temporary, being now worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level are valued at 40*l.* A winze is about to be sunk on a fine course of ore in the bottom of the 55 east.——CROOKHAVEN: The annual general meeting took place on Wednesday last, when the directors' report and statement of accounts were received and adopted. The former recommends further patience in carrying out the operations for the more effectual development of the mine; and assistance being needed, two more directors were added to the board. The accounts showed a credit balance of 112*l.* 17s. 9d., with the expenditure during the three years the mine has been at work. Capt. Henry Thomas considers that the prospects for a good mine in depth are dawning, with a more encouraging aspect. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—A few days since a leading article in a morning journal was devoted to the consideration of the incomes derived from dividends on the RAILWAYS of Great Britain, the result being not at all complimentary to that branch of investments, since it showed that 2¼ or 3 per cent. at the most could be derived from that source, apart from the risks and losses from the generally downward tendency of the shares of the most mighty of mighty concerns, but which require no enumeration. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that "a discerning public," at a time when the country is labouring under a plethora of unemployed capital, should seek other channels of speculation, and goes far to account for the impetus the MINING MARKET has of late experienced, not only in the increase of *pratiques*, but in the amounts of shares absorbed. These increased transactions partake also more of the character of investments than speculations; and, inasmuch as there never has been a sounder state of the market for really good shares, both dividend and progressive, it is hoped that foundations are laying for a still increasing business, and it is predicted that it cannot but be profitable if stocks are only judiciously selected, and bought about when they have passed the lowest point. At the moment, amongst the steady going mines there has not been such advances in price as to deter present operations, the exception being only in mines where decided and important improvements in the lodes have taken place, and amongst the smaller ones of this class may be adduced as samples WHEAL HARRIETT, CREBOR, and EAST WHEAL RUSSELL, the latter, perhaps, the most important, the improvement being in the lowest level (the 120), where a course of ore has come in, and the shares may advance considerably, but it is hoped not wildly, as was the case some two or three years since, from 4*l.* or 5*l.* to 32*l.* and 33*l.*, a revulsion bringing them again to 3*l.* a share, where they were until a few weeks since, and now doubled in value. If the agent of the mine, in his report this week, is to be considered a prophet, the shares should be bought even at the advance. He says, "My opinion is stronger than ever that East Wheal Russell will become a first-rate mine. Two mines to be watched as investments in consequence of their eminent success and their locality, are GLASGOW CARADONS and EAST AGAR. The former is East of East Caradon, and adjoins South Caradon also. What a situation for success! There are 30,000 shares (limited), 20s. fully paid, and saleable at 300 to 400 per cent. prem. "Let Glasgow flourish." The shares are nearly all held in Scotland.

Attention is drawn to a trio of mines managed in the offices of Dunsford and Ranken as worthy of study on their merits as lead concerns in a highly productive district—viz., BRYN GWIOG, LONG RAKE, and BILLINS. Their peculiar characteristics are being all producing mines, and in very few shares, the whole together only numbering 1200, to which may be added unexceptionable management, both here and at the mines. The usual meetings were held on the 21st inst., when the Bryn Gwiog showed a credit balance of 470*l.*; Long Rake a debit of 350*l.* (call of 1*l.* per share); and Billins a debit of 120*l.* (call of 3*l.* per share). With a view to guiding a choice in these mines, without prejudice to an exception, the writer thinks the remaining two most eligible as investments, as probably the future calls in Billins may be rather heavy. As regards Bryn Gwiog, the present price of the shares (30*l.* to 31*l.*) misrepresents their value, it being on the cards that they may before long reach 50*l.*, and cannot, therefore, be too strongly recommended.

CENTRAL MINERA and CEFN CILCEN have been so far dealt in that the London market is nearly cleared of shares. At committee meetings to be held on Feb. 2 it is expected that the reports on both will be favourable, and it is very desirable that the shareholders should, as an emanation of that meeting, be made acquainted with the exact state of the mines, and of the finances, a new call of 2s. per share having been made in Cefn Cilcen on the 6th inst. It is announced that the annual meetings are to be held (Where?)—of Central Minera in May, and of Cefn Cilcen in August next. In the last quarter each mine has sold 9 or 10 tons of lead ore, but it is understood that highly favourable results are sooner or later anticipated. The large holders in Wrexham have not of late been sellers of these shares.

EAST CHIVERTON, in 2000 shares, is a lead mine in Perranzabuloe parish, in Cornwall, lately introduced under most respectable auspices and practical management. The district is that of the celebrated East Wheal Rose, but its prominent claim to success is its proximity to CHIVERTON and WEST CHIVERTON, both worked privately, and producing considerable returns of ore. About 20s. a share has been expended by the promoters for an engine and other machinery, and highly favourable results are expected in the course of four or six months, and in the meantime no necessity for a call is anticipated. As the shares for sale to the public have been eagerly caught up, few remain for sale even at an advance on the quotations, as probably half the shares will be permanently held by the promoters. An inspection lately promises that the shares will soon be worth a much higher figure than at present.

Frequent notices have been given from time to time of NORTH TRESKERBY MINE, in 5936 shares, situated in one of the best districts in Cornwall. Sales of copper ore in the last quarter 437 tons, yielding 224*l.* The present rate of dividends, 9s. per share per annum, is not considered a criterion of the present value of the shares, much larger dividends than 1s. 6d. per share bi-monthly being calculated upon in the course of 1863. To invest in these shares at the present time includes the chances also of a continued and augmented demand for shares of undoubted worth. It may be safely added that the supervision of the affairs of the mine are in peculiarly practical and zealous hands, which originates reports second to none in soundness of character. The shares were lately rather stationary at about 4*l.*, but have advanced to 4*l.* 10s., to buy, and are certainly susceptible of a gradual rise. According to the report of Jan. 15, 395 tons of usual quality ore were sampled, and a great change is daily expected in the 67 east. The various ends are producing in the aggregate ore worth 55*l.* per fm.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for mining shares has during the week been very active. A good business has been done, and in several instances, consequent on improvement in the respective mines and demand for shares on the part of the public, a great rise in prices has been established. NORTH ROSKEAR, EAST CARADON, DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, EAST CARN BREA, NORTH CROFTY, WHEAL SETON, WHEAL HARRIETT, EAST RUSSELL, DRAKE WALLS, TINCROFT, EAST ROSEWARNE, &c., have been in chief demand. Money is in moderate demand; the high rate has brought in a plentiful supply. Consols have been steady at 92⅛, ⅝. Railways have been in moderate demand; the tendency has been rather of a retrograde character. Foreign stocks have been largely dealt in: Egyptian has been in favour, owing to the liberal views expressed by the new Viceroy. Banks and miscellaneous shares have also commanded a fair share of attention. The market for mines is decidedly the most animated at present, and the future is most hopeful. Attention is directed to a district that is likely to reward the investing public quite as much as the dealer—in and around Camborne. TINCROFTS have risen to 14, 14¼. This is one of the soundest and best dividend-paying concerns in the list. The position of these extensive mines is situated in the richest and most permanent district in this country; they are making large profits, while yet at a comparatively shallow depth, and with reserves already laid open to secure present and increased dividends for a long series of years. Tincroft mines are of the progressive dividend-paying class. Shares are good to buy. NORTH CROFTY, 5 to 5⅛. The shaft has been holed to the 170 fathom level. The 170 end west is worth for tin and copper 20*l.* per fm.; the 120, east of the slide, 12*l.* per fm.; the 130 east, 15*l.* per fm.; and both ends in easy ground. There are points of importance to come off in this mine in the course of a few weeks likely to lead to profitable results. NORTH ROSKEARS were at one period of the week driven down to 58, but closed at 60, 61, with a strong upward tendency. The lode in the winze sinking under the 184, or deepest part, has improved to 165*l.* for the length of the winze (9 feet), or say 110*l.* for a fathom of ground; the 184 end west, 65*l.*; stopes in back, 50*l.*; winze under the 174, 75*l.*; the 140, in the Crofty part on the Seton lode, is a good productive lode, and manifests signs of improvement. North Roskear has not looked so well for years, and in its entirety is only selling for 40,000*l.* The new shares to be allotted at the next meeting, in about six weeks' time, may be expected to command a high price, from the fact that a discovery has been made in Crane, which bounds the new sett to the west, and on the Seton lode that passes through New Roskear. Should New Roskears only command 20*l.* per 700th, it at once reduces the price of Roskear proper to 40*l.* without in any way touching the intrinsic merits of the concern or encroaching on ground that could be worked for many years by the parent concern. WHEAL UNIONS are steady at 5⅞, 6. Driving east and west will shortly be commenced on the Carn Brea lode at the 76 fathom level, when good results may be anticipated. EAST CARN BREAS are inquired for at 11¾, 12. The main or south lode has been cut east of the cross-course in good ore. The new lode will be intersected in the 60 north in about a fortnight's time, when favourable results are anticipated. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, 6¼ to 6⅝. These are cheap shares. The water will be out of the mine in a few days and the ordinary works proceeded with. DEVON GREAT CONSOLS have risen to 515, buyers; SOUTH CARADON to 390. WHEAL SETONS were forced down early in the week to 240, but closed at 250, 255. The lode in the winze is worth 20 tons of rich ore per fm. The mine throughout is opening up a great success. HARRIETT, 5¾, 6. The sale of tin on Wednesday last realised 594*l.* 18s. 9d. The lode in the 115 end is worth 40*l.* per fm., winze 60*l.*, and stopes 100*l.* Shares have been largely dealt in. WHEAL GRENVILLES are firmer, at 5 to 5¼; EAST GRENVILLE, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; TOLVADDEN, 3 to 3¼. The prospects generally have improved. WHEAL LUDCOTT, 9⅛ to 9⅜. The elvan has been passed through in the 96 fm. level, and the lode at the other side is improved. CARADON UNITED, 35s., 40s. WHEAL GRYLLS are enquired for. BASSETT AND GRYLLS find ready buyers at 21*l.* to 22*l.* Shares are worth attention, but are difficult to obtain. EAST ROSEWARNES rose to 3¼, 3⅜, but finally closed at 2¾, 3. EAST CHIVERTON, 4 to 4⅛. MARKE VALLEYS are steady at 8¾, 9. EAST CARADONS continue to be largely dealt in, and are firm at 48¼, 48¾, and have been done as high as 49⅛. The prospects are of a high order. The caunter lode at the 50 fm. level east is valued at 60*l.* per fm.; the 60, 25*l.*; the east, 35*l.*; and west, 40*l.* per fm. The new lode is also looking well, and is proving a valuable adjunct to the rich caunter. WEST TOLGUS and SOUTH TOLGUS are both sought after, and are likely to prove standard mines, the former at 64, 65, and the latter at 51, 52. Shares are difficult to obtain. BRYN GWIOG, 30⅛, 31¼. This mine bids fair to speedily enter the Dividend List, and, being divided into only 500 parts, cannot be said to be selling for much money. LONG RAKE, 16⅛, 17⅛. An improvement is reported in this mine to-day. BILLINS, 18, 20. A new engine has been ordered, and will be erected with all speed.

NORTH ROSKEARS, after hours, closed firm at 60¼, 61⅛; EAST CARADONS, 48¼, 49.

In Foreign Mines PONT PHILLIPS have risen to 1¾. SANTA BARBARAS have been more offered, closing at ⅛ to ⅜ prem. The report is good, and the prospects are improving, but it is evident, from the fall in price of shares, that the public have not interpreted it in that light.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ATLAS.—J. Warren, Jan. 21: We are down White's shaft 7 fms. 3 ft. under the bottom level (25), and during the past week we have met with a strong floor of spar, which seems to have disordered the lode for the time. However, we have broken some splendid rocks of tin from the western end of the shaft, which appears to be getting a little more settled. I may here remark that it has been under those floors that we have always met with our best deposits of tin. The lode in the winze is worth about 15*l.* per fm., but it is still idle for the want of men; this winze is 16 fathoms east of the shaft, and judging from the favourable appearance of those downward points, it cannot fail to make a good mine, if vigorously laid open. We have finished burning the tin that was stamped, about 1½ tons, which will be in the hutch by Saturday, and shall probably send off another such lot by that day three weeks. There are eight heads now going day and night, which are as many as our present supply of water will drive.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jan. 20: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west; the stopes in this level continue worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the 103 west are worth 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 west is still producing good stones of ore; the stopes in this level are worth 4 tons per fm. No improvement has taken place in the 56 east, or 47 west, on south lode, since my last report.

BOSWORTHEN.—J. Daniel, Jan. 22: The deep adit level is driven 19 fms. west of Harvey's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, tinny throughout, and producing good stones of tin. We have commenced to clear and secure the shallow adit west from the same shaft, now in about 4 fms.; at this point the timber put in by the old party is broken down, causing a choke; we do not think it is of great length. The shaft in Carn Braine lode is sunk about 4½ fms. from surface; the lode is from 8 in. to 1 ft. wide. The different parts of the engine and machinery are being brought on the mine daily; no time will now be lost by the engineers in commencing to fix them, the men being on the ground for that purpose.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, Jan. 22: Since the last quarterly meeting we have extended the 40 on the course of the lode 6 fms., making it 20 fms., 15 fms. of which is taken down the whole width, 6½ to 7 fms. wide, by 2½ fms. high, yielding on an average from 25 to 30 cwts. per cubic fathom. The present forebreast is not quite equal to this yield, but is still a good mixture of ore for the entire width. The south part of the lode is extended west of winze 20 fms., and I am happy to say it is quite as good as I have ever seen it. This level is now covered over with strong timber between good walls, and we are beginning to stope the backs; set to six men, at 60s. per fm. The opening of the 27, west of winze, has not advanced more than 3 fms., as the men have been employed in taking down the lode in width; and we have broken it away for 4 fms. wide by 2½ ft. high—it yields from 15 to 20 cwts. per cubic fathom. Here also we have built good walls to form level, and covered the same with strong timber to form a stage for stoping the lode; set to four men, at 40s. per fathom. The lode in the western end of this level is not quite so good, having become softer; at present yielding about 10 cwts. per fm. Set to four men, at 70s. per fm. In the 17, about 5 fms. west of winze, the lode has been cross-cut north 4 fms. 2 ft., to see if the ore made up to this point, but we found nothing but carbonate of lead, the ground being very easy for driving. We have also opened several fathoms in the shallow level; here, too, we had occasional stones of ore, mixed with carbonate, corresponding with the 17 fm. level. I am still of opinion this carbonate has been forced up from a large body of lead ore below.—Old Adit: The cross-cut put out from here to prove the same lode at a point about 60 fms. west of boundary has been driven in all 12 fms. 5 ft. 4 in.; the lode is not yet cut through, although it has proved so far to be upwards of 9 fms. wide; it is a most promising lode, containing both lead and copper ore; and I have no doubt but when we get down to the 55, and open it, we shall find a productive one both east and west of engine-shaft. This depth will be 25 fms. deeper than the intersection just referred to, and I would here remark that the ore we are making our return from dips from the west towards this shaft. About the beginning of next month we shall commence to sink the shaft, and I hope to get the 12 down in one bargain in from three to four months. We have replaced the old 20-ft. wheel by a new 24-ft., and have attached to it a drawing-machine, which will be ready to go to work in about a fortnight, only requiring a few more pullies, &c., from the foundry. For the next quarter, weather permitting, I expect to sample 100 tons of lead and 25 tons of copper ore.—P.S. I have by this post forwarded section showing ground taken away to present date.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Jan. 22: We are making pretty good progress in sinking the new engine-shaft in the western part of the mine, as well as with the other work connected therewith; from the character of the rock we are sinking in I fully expect we shall intersect a good lode of ore at the 20 and 30.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 21: In the 50 east the lode continues 1 ft. wide, producing 1⅛ ton of ore per fm. Nothing new in the cross-cut.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Jan. 20: The Menadue lode, in the 54 east, is composed principally of gossan, and carries a leader of rich ore on the north part, about 4 in. wide. There is no important alteration in this lode east and west of the cross-course at the 68, where it is large and kindly. The engine lode, in the 68 east, has not been taken down during the past week; it has lately produced good work, and is looking very promising.

CARADON UNITED.—R. Knapp, Jan. 21: The caunter lode still maintains its size at the adit—3½ to 4 ft. wide, and is daily improving. It is much mixed with gossan, impregnated with native copper, and rich stones of yellow copper ore, accompanied with other strong indications that it is approaching a good run of ground. We hope shortly to drain the trial shaft, and resume its sinking, where the lode is very good, and profitable ground can be rapidly laid open. The main lode is also improved since last report; it has a rich leader of black and grey copper ores, and is equally promising for a further improvement.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Jan. 16: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copy of Mr. Darlington's letter, in reply to which I beg to say that I am a great advocate for tribute, but the men in this part of the country will not work on tribute unless they can have a branch of ore to work on; they will not venture to try and find it; there is no pluck in them for tribute. I am sorry to say that I cannot get men to rise against Air shaft; they are very scarce at present, and so independent that they will almost chose their own place to work, and have their own price for it. The men whom I removed from Sanders's shaft to rise against Air shaft would not work there unless I would insure them 1*l.* a week each to work on owners' account, but I am too well acquainted with them to do that; therefore I would not give them that amount; they are not worth it. Consequently they have left the mine, and I am now in want of six men in their places, and also six others to fill up the other bargains where we are short handed. There is no other change worthy of notice, except we have had a very severe frost for the last two days, which at present is looking very likely to continue for some time.

CATHEDRAL.—J. Webb, Jan. 22: The end continue to look much the same as when we last reported; the lode is large, composed of gossan, saving work. In the south part of the mine the lodes have a good appearance, but are still in the cross-course.

CEFN CILCEN.—Wm. Davies, Jan. 22: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 100 yard level is hard for progress; the lode is 1 ft. wide, intermixed with lead ore, worth at present 10 cwts. per fm. The 100 yard level, driving west, is worth 5 cwts. per fm. The winze sinking below the 100 yard level east is worth 15 cwts. per fm.; the water is 4 yards above the 80 at Susan's shaft.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, Jan. 22: The winze sinking below the 56 yard level is hard for progress, and unproductive for ore at present.

CORNUBIA (TIN).—W. H. Gray, J. Symons, P. Pinch: In accordance with our rule, we beg to submit an account of the monthly setting, which came off on Saturday last and extends to the first Saturday in next month.—Flat-rod Shaft: The work of sinking below the 60 for bearers and cistern, fixing the same, with plunger bottom, rearing up lift to the present plunger cistern in the 40 plat, fixing penthouse, rods, stays, casings, and all other matters preparatory to sinking to the 70, by six men, at a fixed price of 50*l.* To drive the 60 on the old south lode, west of the shaft, by four men, at 44s. per fathom. To stope in the back of the 50, west of shaft, on the same lode, by four men, at 20s. per fathom. To cut out the lode still further west, by four men, at 70s. per cube fathom. To stope in the back of the 20, east of shaft, by three men, at 9s. 6d. per fm. The entire filling and landing at this shaft, by two men, with material costs, at 7*l.*; and the whole of the drawing, by three horses and drivers, at 9*l.* The wheeling of all the stuff brought to this shaft (more than one person is equal to), at 75s.—Trestrail's Shaft: To drive a cross-cut already commenced from this plat to intersect the north lode, by four men, at 9*l.* 10s. per fathom, till through what is now conceived to be the middle lode. To stope a back on the old south lode, in the 40, by four men, at 20s. per fathom. To drive the 30 west, on old south lode, by four men, at 42s. per fathom. To drive the 30 west, on new south lode, by four men, at 40s. per fathom. The whole of the wheeling in the 40, by one man, at 70s. The whole of the stuff brought to this shaft to fill and land, by four men, with material costs, at 12*l.* The whim drawing here was set for two months at the last survey, but it is proper to explain that we have four horses and drivers engaged on it.—Knight's Shaft: To stope the old south lode in the 20, west of the cross-cut, by four men, at 23s. Two backs on new north lode, to stope by eight men, at 19s. 6d., and a back on the new south lode, by four men, at 22s. To fill and land all the stuff at this and the engine-shaft, by four men, at 11*l.*, together with the drawing of all the stuff at both places, by four horses and drivers, at 2s. 6d. per cubic fathom, or otherwise. The whole of the wheeling at Knight's, by three men, with material costs, at 9*l.* 10s.—Engine-shaft: The cross-cut going north, in the 30, to continue, by two men, at 9*l.* 10s. A rise to put up in and under the new south lode, to Knight's 20 fm. level, by four men, at 20s. per fathom.—At Surface: A contract to spall and assist in loading the entire tinstuff necessary to supply all the stamps, to ten persons, in the sum of 24*l.* 10s. The stamped work to discharge to the buddles, and other dressing depôts, from the stamps drags, by a man and boy, at 3*l.* The foregoing makes the number of 88 persons and 11 horses employed on the several matters of tutwork throughout the mine; add to this 48 persons, from mechanics and enginemen down to labourers, with four day-work horses engaged in the transit of stuff to the stamps, shifting deads, &c., from place to place, and the like number in bringing supplies of coal, timber, &c., on the ground, and you have a total more than equivalent to the employment of 176 persons—an explanation to the monthly outlay which may be readily understood. Adverting again to the underground operations, it may be proper to observe that, although the time has quite come for sinking the flat-rod shaft, we might not have set about the work at this moment but for the necessity of keeping the bottom down out of the way of the skip-road, which otherwise could not be conveniently brought into the 60 plat—hence it has been thought best to put both in proper condition at one and the same time. For the purpose also of getting Trestrail's shaft down to the bottom of the mine, as well for convenience as draining the important points hereabouts, we have taken up the 60 end west, on old south lode, for driving; it is 3 to 4 ft. wide, and in every sense quite likely to yield equally with any other end now operating on. The lode stoping on in the 50 is 6 feet wide, producing good tinstuff for the whole size, and where other men are cutting out, still further west, the lode promises equal results. In this level the cross-cut going south of Trestrail's is temporarily suspended, in consequence of the wet and heavy character of the ground, and probably will remain so till the 60 has been brought west, and communicated with Trestrail's shaft, by which we hope to drain it effectually. That we have already passed through a very large lode must not be forgotten, probably the new north one; on the other hand, the cross-cut going north is being pushed on, although for the moment we suffer from the opposite extreme, rather stiff ground, but an early improvement is quite likely to occur as we get through the middle lode—at all events, it must be persevered with, for those still north of us. In the 40 the stopes on the old south lode are fully 9 feet wide, affording a large supply of average tinstuff though the entire size. The old south lode, driving west in the 30, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing fairly for tin, and will, no doubt, lay open good backs with the necessary extension; whilst on the new south lode, going west in same level, we have also a fairly yielding lode for its full size (over 3 feet). At Knight's, in the 20, it is unnecessary to say more than that the several lodes continue fully to keep up in size and yield, by which we are certain of a large supply for a long period to come. Of the operations about the engine-shaft much cannot be said, as, in the first place, we are driving a cross-cut in view of a discovery on intersecting the lodes still further north, and the men rising towards the 20 are rather securing a foot-road through from level to level than for produce; but the lodes so far (only cut through, it must be remembered) are large, and promise quite as much as elsewhere when laid open, as we by-and-bye hope to do. The steam-stamps work as well as can possibly be desired, but until the ground is filled up behind the attle it is a very difficult matter to supply them with sufficient spalled work for daily consumption; however, a little time will secure these facilities, and enable us to lay out every feature, both above and below the surface, according to programme: for all these things, present and to come, heaped on the other time must be permitted, although the work accomplished in little over two years afford some proof of perseverance. By it we have sunk some 70 fathoms of new shafts, drained the old mine to the 60, secured and extended 1000 fathoms of levels, erected a 50-in. pumping-engine, with 120 fathoms of flat-rods, bobs, &c., a new steam-stamps, and 32 heads, complete; set up three water-wheels, and nearly all attendant appliances in winding-cages, stamping gear, &c. Indeed, to describe in detail the amount of work already done would only give a narrow approximation to the actual condition of things. We conclude by stating that nothing which time, hard application, or judicious outlay could effect, has been omitted from first to last, and shareholders are earnestly invited to see that it is so by a personal visit. The lodes are not so rich as represented, but as their number and universally large size materially make up the difference, we must meet it by increased reduction power, and from practical test, by very extended operations, we repeat that the property contains the elements of success, requiring only such counter additions to take advantage of circumstances and time to get the shaft down to the 70, as will ensure satisfactory results to all concerned in a permanent and profitable mine.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, Jan. 21: The engine-shaft has been put down 4 ft., making it 5 fms. 4 ft. deep; much more would have been sunk, but the men have been employed most of the week timbering the ground that was sunk before; I re-let it to-day, 5 fathoms, for 25*l.*, to put in timber in the bargain; the ground in bottom of the shaft is a soft clay and slate, quite congenial to copper. The sinking I calculate to be from 10 ft. to 2 fms. This shaft will go down in the very heart of the ore coming in at the 12 and 20. I am quite satisfied that there is a good course of ore in the 20, from 3½ to 4 ft. wide. The works on the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

CROWLWM.—James Roach, Jan. 22: We are driving the cross-cut south below the farm house, and are making rapid progress towards the Bryntail north lode; when it is intersected I will give you full particulars of its character, &c.

CUDDRA.—P. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Jan. 22: Walker's shaftmen are now engaged in easing, dividing, and putting in bed-plank from the 75 to the 90, which will be completed to-morrow, when we shall be enabled to bring our steam-whim to draw from that point. We have cut into the lode in the 75, west of Walker's shaft, about 2 ft., and we find the same to be very much improved, and is now worth 10 cwts. of tin the 100 sacks. All other parts of the mine are without any alteration since our last report.

CWMBRANE.—Jan. 22: In the 30, driving south, the lode is large, and producing good stones of lead. The rise in back of the 20 is 3 feet wide, and producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The 10, on the north lode, is very large, producing good stones of lead. The rise in back of the 10 is producing 6 cwts. per fm.; the stope in bottom of this level is worth 5 cwts. per fm.; Floyd's stopes, 6 cwts. per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

CWMHEISIAN (GOLD).—Capt. Williams, Jan. 19: East Mine: Our progress in sinking by three miners and three labourers is 2 ft.; lode much the same in size and character as last reported; the water is making stronger.—Waterfall Lode: Our progress in driving by four miners is 4 ft. 6 in. No alteration. We are going to commence clearing the water-course, so as to prepare for the forking of the water from the west mine. Mr. Mitchell's machine will be soon ready to work. Mr. Mosheimer's machines have reached Machynlleth.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Jan. 23: We have one stope working in the back of the deep adit level, which is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom.—William and Mary: The lode in the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported. The 22 west is worth from 3 to 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the rise is worth 4 tons. The north lode, driving west, is worth 3 tons per fathom. No other change to notice.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Jan. 21: I am much pleased to inform you of the change that has occurred east at the 88. After passing the hard floor of capels lately met with in driving in this direction the leader part of the lode again opens out most splendidly, the productive part being 2½ feet wide, of a hollow cinder-like appearance, the produce from which comprise yellow copper ore, fluor-spar, and mundic. The cross-cut to the east of shaft at the 1000 improves as we progress towards the productive part of the lode. All other works now onward at surface are progressing most satisfactorily.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Jan. 20: Capt. Angove, of North Roskear, has carefully inspected the mine both underground and at surface, and recommends to drive the south cross-cut with all speed; to drive north, and to push on Dyer's lode east, as it will soon be into the killas. We have now eight lodes and branches, all carrying tin. Capt. Angove recommends the purchase of a round buddle and four additional stamp-heads. He is of opinion, with other agents, that the mine, when properly laid open, will give good profits. We have commenced a new engine-shaft, sunk nearly 30 fms., driven three cross-cuts, and intersected eight lodes and branches. We had a hard bar of ground, but the cross-cut is now clear of it, and in beautiful ground, with every appearance of tin. We have a pile of tin, but cannot get it ready for market for want of dressing appliances. We have five more champion lodes to cut; besides some promising branches. We shall soon be in a position to keep 60 stamp-heads at work. The ground is remarkably easy, and requires but little timber.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, Jan. 19: Since the last bi-monthly meeting, in Cyfartha, we have widened the level to give us sufficient broadway for plat and new engine-shaft, which has already been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. below the level. We have driven east and west on the lodes in this level 9 fms. 1 ft., and opened the Dyllie and Dyfngwm lode. We have met with favourable ground and occasional stones of ore, but not with a regular bunch. In the old mine the 82 cross-cut has been driven 5 fms. 1 ft. 9 in., and unexpectedly has intersected a very fine east and west lode, running parallel with the main lode; it dips to the south, consequently, from the other lode, which is about 100 feet north of it. We were here all ignorant of the existence of such a lode. No trace of such a lode can be discovered on the cross-cuts above, unless it can be connected with any of the narrow joints we went through—those we took to be the natural cleavage of the country. There can be no mistake of its being a true lode, as to prove the fact we have driven east and west on it, and it strengthens as we drive in the former direction; it is between 4 and 5 ft. wide, with some fine vughs, containing solid lead ore; much water issues from the lode in the end. Its most important feature is its dip to the south, towards our engine-shaft, and, consequently, running into our ground. The ground already opened will work to a profit. In the back of the 70 we have stoped 19 fms. 1 ft. 9 in., and below the 60 (which is the same as the 70 west back) 20 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., yielding from 10 to 35 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have also cross-cut north in the 70 east, and cut another branch or lode, which is now being opened upon, and gives us a rib of solid ore. In the 50 east we have stoped 10 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. This, though still a very good stope, has fallen off in richness; it does not now yield 4 tons per fathom, but gives us 2 tons per fathom; if it continues as it has formerly done, it will improve again. In the 50 west we have driven the level 4 feet further, but the ore did not hold out in driving; we broke 3 fms. of ground, which contained 10 cwts. per fm., and on a south branch we drove 3 fms. 6 ft. 10 in., and opened a part of the lode, giving us about 10 cwts. per fm. In the 40 east we have risen in the back 1 fm. 3 ft. 8 in., and stoped 9 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. This level looks exceedingly well, and gives us from 1 to 2 tons per fm. of lead ore, and more copper than I have ever seen before. In the 40 west we have risen in the back of the stope 1 fm. 1 ft., this has opened ground that will give us 10 cwts. per fm., and will, I expect, improve. In the 32 east we have crossed south through the lode 2 fms. 5 ft., and in three rises in the two lodes we put up 4 fms. 4 ft. 1 in. We have some good orey ground to work upon here, which will give us from 5 to 45 cwts. per fm. Our dressing department has gone on efficiently, and all our machinery works well. We have been interrupted very little by the weather. We shall send our first lot of ore (35 tons) to market by rail in a day or two.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, W. Arthur, Jan. 21: We have intersected the south lode in the 80, west of cross-course, but not sufficiently opened on to see its size. The 80 cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, towards the north lode, is progressing favourably, and is in a good stratum of ground for copper ore. The south lode in the 70, west of the above shaft, is improved in size, but nothing to value. No lode cut in the 50 cross-cut south; ground easy for driving. The north lode in the 15, east of Orchard shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, mundic, white lead, with spots of good copper ore. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—C. Williams, Jan. 21: I cannot observe any change whatever in any of the underground workings since my last report. Each bargain is producing a fair amount of silver-lead ore of good quality. The dressing is going on regularly, and by the end of February we shall have a good sale, which will speak for itself much better than anything we can write in the Journal. All the machinery is in good order, and working well.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Jan. 21: Caunter Lode: The 50 east is worth 60*l.* per fm.; the 60 east fully 25*l.* per fm., and improving; the 70 east 40*l.* per fm.; the 70 west 35*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth fully 25*l.* per fm.; the 70 east 35*l.*; the 70 west from 45*l.* to 50*l.*—Fawcett's Lode: The 60 east is worth 6*l.* per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Jan. 21: Tutwork Setting: The 60 cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by eight men, at 5*l.* per fathom. The 60 to drive east, on the middle lode, by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The 60 to drive west, on the middle lode, by six men, at 5*l.* per fathom. The 50 to drive west, on the middle lode, by four men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The winze to sink under the 50, on the middle lode by four men, at 4*l.* per fathom. The winze to sink under the 50, on middle lode, by four men, at 6*l.* per fathom. The 50 to drive east, on the south lode, by six men, at 4*l.* per fathom. The 50 to drive west, on the south lode, by two men, at 8*l.* per fathom. The western shaft to sink below the 40, by six men, at 10*l.* per fathom. The 26 to drive east of tha new shaft, by two men, at 6*l.* per fathom. The adit level to drive south, by four men, at 3*l.* per fathom. In the 60 west the middle lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the winze below the 50 the middle lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 50 we have intersected the south lode, to the east of the cross-course, and so far as seen it is 3 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, and copper ore—a very promising lode. The other parts of the mine are looking much as usual.

EAST CLOGAU (GOLD).—Kenrick Roberts, Jan. 17: St. David's lode, in No. 1 level, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, mundic, and occasionally spots of copper; our progress in driving is 9 ft. We have driven 10 ft. in No. 2 level, on St. David's lode; the ground continues favourable for progress, and the lode is presenting a more promising appearance these last few days than I have seen it for several fathoms driven through. In No. 1 level, on St. James's lode, we have driven 5 ft.; I have nothing new to add here. This week No. 2 level, on St. James's lode, has been driven 3 ft.; the lode is not quite so good as last week, and the ground is hard and spare for driving. In No. 1 level, on St. John's lode, we have driven 3 ft.; the lode is large, and has a very kindly appearance, and, as before reported, is composed of quartz, spots of copper and mundic, &c. We have been visited this week by two of the directors, and other gentlemen, who appeared to be well pleased.

EAST DARREN.—Jan. 20: In the 116 cross-cut, north of Taylor's shaft, the ground is composed of a light clay-slate, which is favourable for driving; we think we have to drive from 3 to 4 fms. more before we cut the lode. In the 104 east the lode is still disordered by broken up ground, and unproductive at present. In the 104 west the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, principally composed of porphyry, carbonate of lime, blende, sulphur, and stones of lead ore at times, but not in sufficient quantity to value. In the stope over this level, west of cross-cut, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, of the latter about 10 cwts. per fm. In the 92 east the lode at this point has improved since my last, now producing about 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. In the stope over this level, west of James's winze, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the 92 west there has not been any lode taken down since last reported, but we hope it will be down some part of next week. In the pitch over this level, extending from footway winze west, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 5 cwts. per fathom. In the pitch over this level, extending from cross-cut 16 fms. west, the lode is composed of clay-slate and carbonate of lime, and is about 2 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 80 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide—a little improved since last reported, now producing about ½ ton of lead ore per fm., and looks promising. The pitches over this level, three in number, still continue to yield about 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the pit

but unproductive for lead ore at present. In the 68 west the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and sulphur, with stones of lead ore at times, but not sufficient to value. In the stope in bottom of this level the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of pophyry, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 5 cwts. per fm.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—J. Phillips, Jan. 22: The stope in the bottom of the 46, east of incline-shaft, is producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, east of the incline, is producing 2¼ tons per fm.; the stope in the back of this level, west of No. 4 winze, is producing 2 tons per fm. The stope in back of the 36, east of the rise, is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm; the stope east of No. 4 winze, on the same level, is yielding 3 tons per fathom. The 36 is not looking so well, and is worth 3 tons per fm. In the deep adit there is no alteration. In Gard's shaft the men are engaged cutting plat, and in doing so will cut through the lode; the part of the lode now carried is worth 1 ton of yellow coated ore per tm.

EAST JANE.—Wm. Hancock, Jan. 22: During the last few days the water in the shaft under the deep adit level has increased a little. The two north stopes, in back of deep adit, during the last week have declined in value. There is not much alteration in any other of the bargains.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Jan. 22: There is no change to notice in the 65 east. In the 65 west the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The north branch has not yet intersected it. We are cutting through the horse in the 55 east; ground favourable. We shall commence to sink the winze below this level early in next week on a good lode. The 55 west has declined in value; lode now 8 inches wide, worth about 12*l.* per fathom. It is probable that this is only temporary, and that the lode will open again and improve. The stope over this level is looking well; worth 40*l.* per fathom. In the 48 winze the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. There is no change of importance in any other of our operations.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Jan. 21: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 55 is 2 feet wide, of black and grey ore, mundic, quartz, and peach, and a little tin, a most kindly lode. The lode in the 75 east is 18 in. wide, of quartz, &c., with ore and mundic, a very promising lode. There is a large lode in the rise above the 55 producing a little tin. The lode in the 45 east is 20 in. wide, producing ore and tin, and worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 45 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in each of the stopes above the 45 west is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The stopes above the 35 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. There is no alteration in the 45 west, on the new lode, this week. We have to-day sampled 21 tons of ore, and we shall sell another parcel of tin on Saturday.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards: Jan. 21: Homersham's shaft is down 4 fathoms below the 120 fathom level; the progress, however, of late has been slow, owing to an increase of water in the 110 fm. level east and the re-fixing of pitwork, which we hope to complete by the end of the comtge week.—Homersham's Shaft: In Maynard's cross-cut north, at the 120 fm. level, the lode has been cut into 4 ft., but as yet no north wall is reached. The lode is composed of capel, iron, prian, quartz, grey sulphate, red and black oxide, and a little green carbonate of copper, and is altogether, so far as seen, a fine-looking lode, and presents appearances to warrant the belief that the most productive part of the lode has yet to be reached. In the 120 fm. level east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, consisting of capel, quartz, and a little ore. This drivage is suspended until the shaft or pitwork referred to above is completed. The 110 fm. level east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, is suspended, and the men are put to drive in a north-east direction for intersection of part of the lode gone off in this direction. In the 110 level east, west of Soper's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and for the present is without ore sufficient to be of any marketable value. In the 110 fm. level east, west of Fewin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part being carried is composed of gossan, iron, quartz, and a little black oxide of copper. In John's stope, in the back of the 110 fm. level, the lode is worth 22*l.* per fm. In the 88 fm. level east the drivage is by the side of the lode in favourable ground for progress. In Mollard's cross-cut north, at the 88 fm. level east, the ground is hard, progress is therefore slow. In the 66 fm. level east the drivage is still continued by the side of the lode in easy ground for progress. In the 45 fm. level east the drivage is also by the side of the lode, in a very congenial channel of ground for mineral. In the 88 fm. level west of Hitchin's engine-shaft the lode is 1 foot wide, and yields a little saving work.

— J. Richards, Jan. 21: I have forwarded by this day's mail a box of specimens from the lode at the 120 fm. level cross-cut, which contains grey sulphate, red oxide, and green carbonate of copper ore; altogether the lode is most promising, and my opinion is stronger than ever that East Russell will become a first-rate mine. Homersham's shaft will be sunk as fast as possible, and we hope to get down deep enough for another level or 130, in six months from this time.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, S. Sampson, C. Merrett, Jan. 19: We shall give a detailed report of the mine at the adventurers' meeting, which will be held on Feb. 24.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Jan. 19: There is no alteration worthy of remark in any part of the mine since our report of the 8th inst., consequently we have nothing to add to that report. I might, however, state that we have this day set the remaining 10 fathoms of the engine-shaft to sink, at 10*l.* per fathom; this will give us depth for tip-plat and fork under the 100, which we calculate to reach in about three months.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Jan. 21: The winze sinking in bottom of the 20, west of whim shaft, is down 2 fms.; the lode averaging 1¼ ft. wide, producing calamine, carbonate of lime, and carrying a small solid leader of lead ore, and presenting a kindly appearance. The lode in the end going east from No. 1 stope is improving in appearance and size, and I have no doubt but that it will soon produce more lead.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Jan. 17: We are putting up a rise in back of the 30 west, on the south part of the lode, some short distance behind the present end, which is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes at this level is still looking well, yielding from 6 to 8 tons of ore per fathom. In driving east on the south part of the lode (from stopes) we have interected a cross-course, 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, spotted with good quality yellow copper ore; the lode is not sufficiently cut into the opposite side to describe its character and value. The tribute department is a little improved.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, Jan. 17: Yesterday being our tutwork setting, we beg to hand you particulars of the same. Harvey's engine-shaft to sink below the 61, by 12 men, for the month, at 45*l.* per fm. The 61 to drive east of the above shaft, by six men, 3 fms. or the month, at 8*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm., with a promising appearance, and letting out pretty much water. The 49 to drive east of cross-course shaft, by six men, 2 fathoms or the month, at 9*l.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. The 32 to drive east of the above shaft, by four men, 3 fms. or the month, at 5*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and capels, containing stones of copper ore. A winze to sink below the 32, east of Trelease's shaft, by four men, 2 fms. or the month, at 8*l.* per fm.; here we are sinking on the south part of the lode, which is at this time small and poor. The 20 to clear east of Highburrow shaft, by two men and two boys, 15 fms. or the month, at 6s. per fm. A cross-cut to drive south of trial shaft, by four men, 8 fms. or cut the lode, at 50s. per fm. The deep adit level to drive west of Oates's shaft, on North Treskerby lode, by four men and four boys, 5 fms. or the month, at 90s. per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. We have completed the skip-road in cross-course shaft from the 49 to surface, and are quite ready for drawing. Nothing else new since our last report.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Jan. 20: We are making pretty good progress with our different operations. We have just completed the casing and dividing the shaft, and fixed footway from the 40 to the 60, cut plat, and have commenced driving the cross-cuts, the ground in which is moderately easy for progress.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Jan. 17: Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft in the past week has been very slow, as we have still a great deal of water to contend with, and the ground still hard. The lode in the 47, driving west of the above shaft, is not quite so good as reported last week; in the upper part of the end the bottom is just the same, altogether worth about 15*l.* per fm., and still letting out a quantity of water, with a very kindly appearance. No lode yet intersected in the cross-cut south of Bawden's shaft, at the 40, neither in the cross-cut south of Lord's east shaft at the 10 fm. level. The New Brigan lode in the 20, driving east of Gribble's shaft, is 1 foot wide, containing a little copper ore, but not of much value; the lode driving west of this shaft at this level is 3 ft. wide, much of the same character as in the eastern end; we consider this a promising lode. We have commenced to collar up river shaft near the eastern boundary to join Wheal Rose, and shall put a whim on it as early as we can, in order to clear this shaft as deep as we can for the water.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—C. Henwood, Jan. 22: The flat-rod shaft is now down 9 fms. 3 feet below the adit level; the lode has been disordered by a slide, but is now become more settled, being from 18 in. to 2 feet wide, composed of spar, jack, mundic, and yellow ore, but not enough of the latter to value; the ground under the slide is fair for sinking, lighter in colour, and more congenial in this district for making deposits of copper ore, than any I have yet seen in the mine. At surface the masons have completed the stand for bob at the flat-rod shaft, and will commence the one at the engine-shaft to-morrow.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 20: We have resumed sinking the shaft below the 60, and the lode looks promising for copper. Nothing has been done towards sinking the shaft until this week, since we first met with the stones of copper. We are making good progress in sinking on Peru lode, below the 35, but it is at present poor. We are raising some good work in this lode in back of the 35, and we believe the tributers are getting fair wages at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* The blende pitches are poor at present.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Jan. 22: The lode in the 92, east of Hobler's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, containing capel, quartz, felspar, mundic, and a little copper ore; water issues freely from the extreme point. We expect an improvement as we get towards the elvan course seen at surface. I am glad to acquaint you that the lode in the 92, west of Hobler's shaft, is increasing in size, being now fully 5½ feet wide, containing quartz, capel, flookan, oxide of iron, an increase of mundic, and rich yellow copper ore—a very encouraging point, and we expect a further improvement every foot we drive. The machinery is now working well.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, Jan. 17: We have finished fixing the pitwork at Hill Brothers shaft, and shall begin to sink it forthwith. The Grass shaft, on the tin lode, is down 10½ fms., and we expect to have about 5 fms. more to sink to the level, where we shall be able to put men to work on tin ground, and drive the end. As soon as we have commenced sinking the engine-shaft we will send you particulars of price, number of men, &c.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, R. Giles, W. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Potherick, Jan. 20: The lode in the 130 fm. level, driving east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and worth 25*l.* per fathom for tin. The lode driving west of said shaft at this level is producing a little copper ore, but not to value. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 120 fm. level, is 2 feet wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in Fielding's shaft, sinking below the 120 fm. level, is 2 feet wide—unproductive. The lode in the 120 fm. level, driving east of Offord's, is 1 foot wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. The south part of the lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Offord's shaft, is worth quite 10*l.* per fathom. In driving the cross-cut south at this level we have intersected the south part of the lode; it is about 1 foot wide, producing good stones of tin and copper ore; this is a promising part of the lode, and from its appearance likely to improve in opening east on its course. The north part of this lode, driving east of Levett's winze, is still small and poor. The lode in Ham's winze, sinking below the 110 fathom level, east of Offord's shaft, is very much disordered by the elvan, and now worth 18*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Mathew's shaft, is 5 feet wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in this level, west of Fielding's shaft, is very small and poor, and we have decided on putting out a cross-cut north, to prove whether there is any lode standing in that direction. The lode in the 90 fm. level, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is large, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 50 fm. level, west of Black Dog shaft, is 5 feet wide, composed chiefly of fluor-spar, and containing some good stones of copper ore, of a kindly appearance. No lode yet intersected in the 70 cross-cut north.—Boscawen's Mine: Hunter's shaft is now sunk 9 fms. below the 60 fm. level; ground still easy for sinking; the water just the same. There is nothing new to mention in any of our other operations since our last report.

GROSVENOR.—W. Sandoe, Jan. 21: There has no change of importance taken place in the 65 yard cross-cut during the past fortnight, other than our having crossed two branches of spar, clay, &c., bearing east and west, and letting out water very freely; from the appearance of the end there can be no doubt of our being very near the lode. We are pushing on the cross-cut with the utmost energy, and I hope very shortly to have something good to report from this point. The 47 yard level, going east from No. 1 shaft, is progressing very satisfactorily. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are just as when last reported on.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Jan. 10: The lode in the rise in back of the 50, east of the eastern engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally. In the 30, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of capel.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west of adit level, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, peach, and good stones of tin ore occasionally. In the level driving east of the stopes the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and some very good stones of tin ore. No. 4 lode, driving west of the adit level, is still composed of branches of spar, peach, and capel.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 21: The 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 100 west is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average 20*l.* per fathom. The 85 west is yielding good stones of ore, and promising improvement. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth on an average 40*l.* per fathom. No change at any other part.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, J. Borlase, Jan. 17: The lode in the 175, east of shaft, is letting out more water; here we expect an improvement. In the 175, west of slide, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. The 160, west of shaft, is gradually improving; lode producing stones of copper ore. In the end driving east of winze, in bottom of the 160, the lode is worth 25*l.* per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of the 160, west of the lead lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm. We are desuing the lode in the 30, on Flap-jack lode. Our copper weighed off about 214 tons. All other places are looking much the same as when last reported on.

HUNTINGDON.—J. Dunn: The men engaged in securing and timbering the adit level have cleared and secured the same to the engine-shaft, and have now commenced repairing the shaft, which we find will require timbering for about 6 fms. from surface. Several men have been, during the past week, repairing and walling bob-pits, saw-pit, &c., which is now completed. The men repairing the leats are progressing well, and will speedily complete their contract; we have also been busy engaged repairing the machinery, so that everything may be in working order by the time the timbering of the shaft is completed, there will thus be no delay in getting the water in fork. We have set two pitches on tribute, one at 12s. in 1*l.*, and the other at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* In course of the next two months we shall be in a position to set a good many more pitches.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Jan. 17: The lode in the 85 east is about 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. We have an improvement in the 35 east; the lode is worth on an average, for about 8 fms. in length, 20*l.* per fm., and in some places 30*l.* You will please bear in mind that when the communication was effected in back of the 35 with the 25 end we commenced stoping the ground from the rise eastward on tribute, and the eastern pitch is about 8 fathoms in advance of the 25, but not up to the before-named point by several fathoms, so you can very plainly see that there is no occasion to drive the 25 end, as the shoot of ore can be followed and taken away without going to the expense of driving the 25 end. On the whole, the tribute department is a shade better, and if the same prospects continue as at present, we shall see better days shortly.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, Jan. 17: The end of the adit level has somewhat improved in appearance; the lode is stronger, and looking more kindly; the ground is still close and bad to cut, but I think it will open out again. The rise over the adit looks better, both as regards the lode and lead, but the orey ground is not so long at present. We are working a rise over the 30 (Coate's rise), just at the point where the lode turns to the eastward; in this rise we are breaking good stones of lead; the lode is strong, but seems disturbed. After we get up a few fathoms we will drive north, and see if the bend occurs at a higher range; the ground is easy, and we are getting lead to pay cost of rising. The 40 north end has also a better appearance; the vein, though small, is kindly in its nature, and the strata favourable for lead. The 50 north end is not quite so good for lead to-day as it has been during the week, but it still looks favourable; the lode is strong and good looking, and is chiefly composed of compact quartz, and will yield about 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the ground is very much closer. Brunskill's rise is through to the 40, and has given us good air; we will now cut away all the ore we can find from this rise. In the 50 south end we have not much lead as yet, but it is very promising; the lode is strong and healthy, and the ground easy. At Old Brandley we are still rising. The string has changed its underlie, and is now running nearly parallel with the vein, and has the same inclination. We still get good stones of lead, and small feeders seem to leave the vein and join the string (upwards), and which ought to improve it; I consider it necessary to put this rise up, as it may lead to something better.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Jan. 19: No lode taken down in the bottom level east during the past week; when last cut into it was composed of peach, mundic, and a little ore. In the 41 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton, or 3*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 5 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and a little ore. We have a slight improvement in the pitch in back of the 41 west, the lode being worth for ore about 14*l.* per fm. In the 30 east we are driving by the side of the lode. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the western stope, in bottom of the 20 east, is about 2 ft. wide, composed of ore and mundic, worth of the former 3 tons, or 9*l.* per fathom; and the eastern, 1 ton, or 3*l.* per fm. The tribute department, with exception of the pitch in back of the 41 west, before alluded to, continues to yield much as usual—a moderate supply of ore. We have resumed the sinking of the new eastern shaft—ground moderately easy.

LELANT CONSOLS.—J. Williams, Jan. 19: Since the report which accompanied our last statement of accounts we have sunk the shaft 2 fms., making now from the 45 7 fms., and 52 from surface, leaving 3 fms. more to drive to complete the 55, as agreed upon; the lode in the shaft is about the usual size, containing a little more tin than we had 10 fms. above. We expect to be down to the 55 in another month. The 45 is driving west; the lode is 2 ft. wide, driving at 55s., and is worth 3*l.* per fm. for tin. The 25 is also driving west; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and is tinny, but not to value. A winze below the 35 is sinking at 3*l.* per fm., worth 3*l.* 10s. for tin; we are sinking this winze principally for ventilating the mine at the bottom. There is nothing material in any other part of the mine; or can we expect anything until the shaft is down, and we commence driving.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Jan. 22: *Telegram:* The 70 east is looking much better, and I hope it is getting into a fresh run of ore.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies, Jan. 22: The eastern shaft is going down satisfactorily; it is at present 53 yards deep. We expect to reach the 60 yard level in the course of a week. The cross-cut, driving south from the 26 yard level, is at present hard for progress. The rise in the back of the cross-cut is producing a little ore, and looking very promising for a further improvement. The 40 yard level, driving west from Stuart's shaft, is hard for progress, and unproductive for lead ore.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Jan. 17: In the 57 west end the lode in the north end is 4 ft. wide, principally gossan, mundic, with spots of copper ore; the middle lode in the end is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore; this level east of shaft, in the end driving east, we have cut a cross-course; it is letting out a quantity of water. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 50 the lode is 4 ft. wide, mundic, with spots of copper ore. Nothing cut in the 50 cross-cut.

MERLLYN.—Wm. Sandoe, Jan. 21: During the late heavy rains the water has increased with us here to such an extent that we could not keep it out with the whim-barrels, so as to work the two bottom levels to any advantage whatever, consequently I thought it best to allow the water for the present to rise to the adit level, and bring the bottom endmen up to stope the back of the same; this we are now doing, and are breaking a large quantity of ore-stuff for the washing-floors. In the 20, driving north from whim shaft, the lode at present is rather poor, producing only a slight mixture of lead. The 20, going south from shaft, is a very kindly end, and worth 4*l.* per fm. for lead ore. The dressing and other surface work progress fairly, considering the very unfavourable weather.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Jan. 21: The engine-house, stack, and crank wall have been completed some days ago, and the fly-wheel, cylinder, and bob in their places, and the whole will now be put together as quick as possible. The boiler smiths are rather behind with their work, but I hope the boiler will be completed to-morrow; if so, and the weather should keep favourable for a few days, the engine will be in readiness for working very soon.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Jan. 22: The lode in the 80 yard level, driving north, is without alteration to notice. The winze sinking below this level progresses satisfactorily. We expect to complete 20 yards by the end of this month; we shall then commence opening levels on the course of the lode, from which we anticipate profitable results. The cross-cut driving west of the 60 yard level continues in promising ground. In Williams's shaft, sinking below surface, the ground is much easier, and our progress more satisfactory.—Llewelyn: Flue Shaft: The lode in the 30 yard level south is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom, and very promising. The lode in the stopes in back of this level has very much improved since my last report, now worth 3 tons of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of this level is worth 1¼ ton of lead per fathom. This part of the mine is opening out very encouragingly, and when Williams's shaft has been communicated with our returns will be increased.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Jan. 21: In the 52 east we have a promising lode 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, mundic, and copper ore, producing saving work, from which I anticipate a further improvement shortly. The ground here is easy for driving. In the winze sinking below the 42 east we have a large strong lode, about 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally—ground spare for sinking. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 32 east are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The weather here is very rough, so that very little can be done in the dressing department. Our parcel of ore will produce 68 per cent. of copper, and ought to weigh off 56 tons.

NANJILES.—J. Rowe, Jan. 19: Having cleared up our mine to the bottom, and got into a good state of working, I presume it will not be amiss to describe the property more fully than has hitherto been done:—1. Machinery: Our machinery consists of an 80-in. cylinder-engine, with brass condensing work, and two boilers, 20 tons weight; our engine is a very good machine, the cost per month in pumping is very moderate, 45*l.* per month will cover the whole cost, including the enginemen's wages. We have a very powerful steam-whim, consisting of a 24-in. cylinder-engine, 9 ft. stroke, to which is attached a new whim-cage and steam-capstan. We have chains, kibbles, and two new skips, all in working order. Our pitwork consists of 27 fathoms 10-in. house-lift from the adit to the surface; next from the 36 to the adit there is a 17-in. lift, with a brass pole, seats, valves, &c. To lift the water from the 66 to the 36 we have a 15-inch lift of pumps, and from the bottom of the mine an 8-in. drawing-lift. We have a large balance-bob fixed at the 18, together with an angle-bob, and a large balance-bob at the surface. We have fixed a strong skip-road to the bottom of the mine at the engine-shaft. I enter into these particulars to show the adventurers that they have a considerable amount of property on the mine. All our machinery is working well. Saturday last was our monthly setting, and the following bargains were set:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 80, by eight men, at 17*l.* per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundic. The 86, to drive east of Bread and Cheese shaft, which is 80 fms. west of the engine-shaft, and sunk 6 fms. below the engine-shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm., 2 fms. extent; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and copper ore, worth of the latter 5*l.* per fm.; 9 ft. behind this end we set a tribute pitch on copper, to four men, at 7s. in 1*l.*; right under this tribute pitch is a bottom, which will work at 8s. in 1*l.* when the end-men get out of the way; 10 fms. behind the end we set a tribute pitch in the bottom to four men, at 10s. in 1*l.* We have four men drawing out the water from below the 70, east of Bread and Cheese shaft, at per bargain, 30s.; here we expect to find another tribute pitch, which we hope to see in a few days. We have six men working on tin in the upper part of the mine, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; and two working on mundic, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* We have more mundic pitches, which would work had there been a demand for mundic. The object in putting Nanjiles to work was to sink the mine deeper in search of copper ore, and to explore the side lodes. When we find that the neighbouring mines which join us to the west—Wheal Clifford, and the Great Consolidated Mines in the Gwennap districts—made all their riches below the bottom level, which our mine is now sunk to, we think we have a strong inducement to sink away with a very good prospect of success. We have a piece of ground, north of our engine-shaft, 200 fms. in width, through which the Consols lodes run, and nothing done in it below the 18. Our large elvan course is dipping into this piece of ground; several lodes will come into connection with it at different levels. I consider it a first-rate speculation when we get down to the 120 to put a cross-cut north to intersect all the lodes; our chances of meeting with rich courses of ore, I think, are very good indeed. Our cost for the future will be very much less than hitherto.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, Jan. 22: The progress in the adit is satisfactory, and I have let the whole distance to the lode (about 15 fms.) at 90s. per fm.

NANTY.—Jan. 16: The lode at the roadway level, going north of the boundary, is 3 feet wide—unproductive. The lode at the 10, above the deep adit, going north of boundary, is 5 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 4 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes over the 10, north of the boundary (four in number), are yielding on an average 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode at the deep adit level, north of boundary, is 5 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, yielding saving work. The lode in the rise over this level, 60 fms. north of boundary, is 3 feet wide, producing 18 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The three stopes over same level, north of boundary, are producing on an average 14 cwts. of ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., is going on regularly, and we are getting on well for the next sampling.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. Roach, Jan. 17: The mine continues to improve. The winze under the 10, east of engine-shaft, will yield 1 ton of lead, and from 1¼ to 2 tons of blende per fathom. In the winze sinking under the same level, west of shaft, we have a good lode, but at present there is a great deal of water to contend with. The 20, east of shaft, will produce full 25 cwts. of lead per fm., also some blende. The 20 west has been driven by the side of the lode, where we found lead ore, saving work; the wall indicates that it is rich; we shall cut it down next week, and describe its character and quality to you in my next. At present our prospects are very good indeed.

NEW SOUTH CARADON.—R. Knapp, Jan. 22: No. 1 lode still maintains its size and kindly character, producing occasionally large rocks of tin. No. 7 lode is without change, still composed of fluor-spar, quartz, mundic, and yellow copper ore. We have supplied the required ventilation, and resumed driving on No. 9 lode; it is about 1 foot wide, principally fluor-spar of good character, spotted with yellow copper ore, and letting out water. No. 8 lode is without any change to notice since last report. The ground in the cross-cut going north is more favourable, and letting out more water than heretofore; we think we are getting near a lode.

NEW TRELEIGH.—Frss. Pryor, Jan. 22: In the 90, east of Carr's engine-shaft, the lode is looking promising, with a branch of ore in the upper part of the end 1 ft. wide; from its appearance it will soon reach to the bottom. The ore is of a very superior quality to any that has been raised in this part of the mine. The lode in the 80 is also improved in appearance and size. The lode in the 70 is poor, but for the last 4 or 5 fms. driving it indicates as of passing over the back of a shoot of ore; this end will soon be drained by the 80 end. When this is done we shall be enabled to sink a winze and prove the ground. There is no change in the 70, west of Carr's. The 50, both east and west of Good Fortune, are drained, and will be cleared out as fast as possible; when done I will report to you the value, &c. The 40 is driven 140 fms. west of Good Fortune, or 70 fms. west of Symons'. I will write you more fully on this point to-morrow.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Jan. 16: Tutwork Setting: The 152 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by eight men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. The 142 to drive east by four men, at 7*l.* per fm. The 132 to drive east, by four men, at 10*l.* 10s. per fm. The 102 to drive west on the south lode, by four men, at 12*l.* per fm. The 102 to drive west on the middle lode, by four men, at 11*l.* per fm. The 102 to drive west of Grace's shaft, by eight men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. The 102 to drive west of Grace's shaft, on the south part of the lode, by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. The winze to sink under the 92, west of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 7*l.* per fm. The winze to sink under the 82, on the south lode, by four men, at 13*l.* per fathom. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 10*l.* per fathom. The 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft, by four men, at 16*l.* per fm.

— T. Glanville, G. Davey, Jan. 21: In the 152, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. In the 142 east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the middle lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of tin. In the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the south part of the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and stones of copper and tin ores. In the winze under the 92 the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, Jan. 17: I was underground and all through this mine on Thursday last. The lode in the 70, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with spots of ore—a promising lode, and is getting into a better channel of ground. The ground in the 70 cross-cut north is still hard, but is letting out a quantity of water. Other places are much the same as when I wrote you last.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Jan. 21: The engine-shaft is now down to the 60; lode about 3½ ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing very good stones of copper ore. We expect to commence driving the 60 east on Monday next, and look for an early improvement in the same. The lode in the 47 east is about 3½ ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and copper ore, all saving work; in the same level west the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, and flookan, impregnated with yellow copper ore. No other alteration to notice since our last report.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Jan. 21: There is no change in any of the bottom levels. The 50, east of Bennett's, is looking very well, worth 20*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 50, east of King's, is down 6 fms.; has been worth on an average full 20*l.*, now worth 15*l.* per fm. Set Bennett's shaft to sink to the 60 for 90*l.*, and, seeing the necessity of doing it as quick as possible, if done in three months, 100*l.* We have a beautiful channel of ground in the 30 cross-cut north, and in my opinion it is near a lode. On the whole, I consider our prospects are a shade better. I think it right to mention, as a proof of our having the same lode in the 60 as that in the 50, where we had such a fine course of ore, we have holed three winzes to the east of the shaft, and two to the west. To practical miners this is too clear a case to be doubted. I am a great advocate for the driving of cross-cuts, but cannot see any reason for doing so without an object.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Jan. 20: The lode to-day in the 50 end, driving south, is worth a little over 1 ton of ore to the fathom. In the 50 north the lode has again improved, about 1 ft. wide, containing a nice mixture of ore. No change in the 38 end, or 27 sump.

NORTH MINERA.—Jan. 22: The caunter lode driving south-east is worth 15*l.* per fathom; south-west, 10*l.* per fathom. The stope under the 45 yard level is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The driving west of eastern shaft is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 15, west of eastern shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 15, east of shaft, is worth 18*l.* per fm. The driving north-west of eastern shaft is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The preparations for sinking the eastern shaft are going on favourably, and we hope to be ready by next week to begin sinking.

NORTH WHEAL LUDCOTT.—Wm. Hancock, Jan. 21: In costeaning in the north part of the sett we have met with a north and south branch, or lode, about 1 foot wide, containing stones of iron, capel, and spar, we shall sink a little on it to prove it. The cross-cut west is in favourable ground for driving; set to four men, at 24s. per fathom, 10 fms. stent again, no timber required except for barrow-road. Two men are engaged bringing up an open cutting to unwater the lode near the river a little deeper, and then try to sink upon it.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Jan. 22: Murchison's Shaft: In Elliott's cross-cut south, at the 52 west, the ground continues hard and slow for progress. In the 42 west, east of Davis's winze, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. This drivage is suspended, and the men are put to rise in the back thereof, where the lode is of the same value—½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 30 west, east of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, capel, and ore, worth ½ ton per fathom, and is promising. In Edwards's cross-cut south the ground is not so favourable; progress is, therefore, slow. The lode in the rise and stopes in the back of the 20 east is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In Stancombe's cross-cut north, at the 30 west, the ground has become more favourable, and good progress is again being made.—Trial Shaft: In the 62 west, east of Scoble's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, consisting of capel, quartz, and a little ore. In Tregemba's cross-cut north, at the 62 east, the ground continues favourable for progress.—Tin Lode: In the 42 west, and west of Rowe's cross-cut, or Bennett's winze, the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting principally of capel, with a little tin ore. This drivage is suspended for the present. In the 42 west, east of Rowe's cross-cut, or Bennett's winze, the lode is large, being full 5 ft. wide, composed of fine capel, mundic, and tin and copper ores, of the former saving work, and the latter ½ ton per fathom. In the 20 west, and west of Medlen's cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, and yields occasionally good stones of tin ore.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, T. Delbridge, Jan. 17: The stope on the north side of the sump-shaft at the 120 is worth 20*l.* per solid fathom; lode 14 ft. wide, and no north wall. The 120 east end is worth 40*l.* per fm. The 120 west end is worth 50*l.* per fm. The 110 east end produces stones of tin. In the stope in the bottom of this level the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth 60*l.* per fm. The 100 east end is poor. The 100 west is worth 5*l.* per fm. The winze in the bottom of this level is poor. The 90 east end is worth 12*l.* per fm. The 90 west, on engine lode, is worth 2*l.* per fathom. The 70 west, on Martin's lode, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The 80 west has been holed to the rise; the men will be set to continue this rise to communicate with the 68, west of Cobbler's. The 55 west end is poor.—Cobbler's: The 90 east is not yet through the cross-course. The 68 west is worth 7*l.* per fm.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east end is worth 2*l.* per fm. The 40 east is poor. We sold to-day at Carvedras 11 tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs. of black tin, for 721*l.* 5s., as per tin bill forwarded.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—J. Warren, Jan. 17: During the past month the 142 north has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft. 4 in., the lode being 3 ft. wide, producing tin and copper, but not to value. The 142 south is driven 3 fms.; lode 1½ ft. wide, but poor. The 130 north is driven 2 fathoms. We have communicated No. 2 winze, sinking below the 118, with this end: we shall be taking down the lode in the course of next month, when you shall be advised of its value. The 118 north is driven 5 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; lode small and poor. The 118 south is driven 9 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the end is worth 55*l.* per fathom. The stope behind this end is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 106 north is driven 2 fms.; lode small and poor. The 106 south is driven 2 fms. 6 in., producing tinstuff of low quality. The 94 south is driven 4 fms.; lode 6 in. wide, poor. The 82 north is driven 4 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; lode 1 ft. wide, but poor; the water is still issuing from the lode in large quantities. The 82 south is driven 4 fms.; lode poor. The adit level south is driven 4 fms. 1 ft.; lode poor. The copper stopes throughout the mine, three in number, are worth on an average 8*l.* per fm.

POLBREEN.—Jan. 19: There is very little alteration to notice in the tutwork since our setting report, except the ground in the north cross-cut being better; it is beautiful ground, and is now set at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom, and is letting out plenty of water; this is cheap ground for driving; there is no timber required. There has not been any lode taken down but in the 52 fm. level west, and there it is small and poor, and I am afraid from

following is our setting on Friday last:—71 men on tutwork and 100 on tribute, at an average of 8s. 10d. in 1l.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 19: The lode in the 40 west, on Johnson's, is small and poor; we have put the endmen to rise a fathom or two, as it appears to be a run of very disordered ground, set to four men, at 4l. 10s. per fm. In the 40 cross-cut north we have driven 1 fm. 2 ft.; the ground is very hard, being a mass of capel and spar, intermixed with small branches and strings, containing good stones and facings of tin, set to four men, at 12l. 12s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 30, on Johnson's, have a very kindly appearance, worth about 7l. per fm., set to four men, at 3l. per fm. No tribute setting this month. We have a little improvement in one of the pitches in the back of the 40. We are preparing from 4 to 5 tons of tin for the market.

RHAFNA.—M. Wasley, Jan. 21: I have opened and cleared the C level, after some hard work in securing, stoping, and preparing for the further driving into the hill. In this operation we came upon a sink where ore was found by former workers, who had to abandon it for want of capital to bring in a deep level, so as to open and intersect the lode. After draining this sink to a depth of 4½ fms. we found the lode a fine, strong, and productive one, continuing to the bottom. We have thus opened on a long run of valuable ore ground; it is about 150 fms. east of the winze where the ore samples now in your office were taken from two years ago, and about 20 fms. deeper, thus ensuring orey ground, more or less productive, for the entire length of the level in driving west, with 20 fms. of backs. I will send you a box of the ore taken from the stope in the bottom of the C. level, and from the deepest point in the winze, as a proof of our success in the deep. The late stormy weather delayed the completion of the buildings, but we are now in good working order. The wagon rails, &c., have been received from Mr. Williams's foundry, and are in first-rate condition, so that we shall now get on rapidly, and have a good account for the next board meeting.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, Jan. 20: Our operations are proceeding favourably; the lode in the winze is 3 feet wide, composed mostly of capel and spar, spotted with copper ore; it has a very encouraging appearance. In the adit cross-cut there is nothing new to notice.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Jan. 21: The upper part of Ellen's shaft being insecure, and to prevent accident, which may occur by further delay, we have for a short time suspended all operations below the 40, and put the men to communicate the new shaft with Ellen's in the 30. We are now busily engaged early and late so as to accomplish this work with all possible dispatch, and hope to get it all completed in about three weeks from this time. This stoppage to unite the two shafts has impeded our progress in getting up the ores from underground, consequently our sampling on the 27th will be only seven weeks' ore instead of nine. The lode in the bottom of Ellen's shaft is looking well.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—H. Woolcock, Jan. 22: The new engine-shaft is sunk about 13 fathoms, ground good, and very congenial for mineral. In the adit, west of Poole's shaft, we are cross-cutting south, by six men, at 45s. per fathom, in order to get under the new engine-shaft. On Giesler's lode, east of the main adit, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a promising appearance. In the adit end, on the north part, west of Dobie's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of black and yellow copper ore—a very good-looking lode.

ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, Jan. 22: We are raising good work for the stamps. Our prospects are equally as bright as when you were on the mine. The water is just to a stand in the shaft. We are now engaged in opening up stopes above the water.

SILVER MOUNTAIN.—C. Williams, Jan. 20: In the north end of the deep adit level the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of slate, spar, jack, and ore, but not enough of the latter to value; the indications at present warrant a speedy improvement, and a profitable lode of ore. The lode in the bottom of Blue shaft is from 12 to 13 ft. wide, consisting of slate, spar, jack, and ore, yielding of the latter 3 tons per cubic fathom. I would now advise the extension of the deep cross-cut south to intersect the remaining lodes known to be standing whole to surface in that direction, and by so doing I am confident that we shall make a profitable discovery; the distance to cross-cut is about 7 fms., which can be effected at a cost of about 38l. The dressing is going on regularly, and I intend sampling in course of next week.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Jan. 22: In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, no lode has been taken down this week. In the cross-cut south, west of ventilating shaft, the ground is easy for progress. In the 40, west of Stancombe's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally. In the 40, east of Rowe's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, no lode has been taken down this week. In Gilbert's cross-cut north at the 40, east of the eastern shaft, the ground continues favourable for driving. In the 30, west of the engine-shaft, on the main part of the lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking promising. In Stancombe's rise in back of the 30, east of the eastern shaft, on the north part of the lode, the lode is small and unproductive. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Jan. 17: In the 90 cross-cut north we have cut another branch this week, underlying north about 1 ft. in a fathom; all these branches contain mundic, which shows the mineralised character of the ground. The ground is just the same for progress as when last reported.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, W. Thomas, Wm. Richards, Jan. 17: The pitwork from below the adit is now safe at surface, and the engine well cleaned up, secured, and idle. At present we are driving the deep adit west of main cross-cut adit, on the tin lode, which is 5 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing a small quantity of tin; driving at 7l. 10s. per fm. We shall now commence putting the adit in complete repair, preparatory to fixing on a suitable position for the engine and proposed new engine-shaft. We find Mr. Thompson quite disposed to comply with our request as to the removal of the engine, new lease, &c.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Jan. 20: In the 124, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper, worth about 9l. per fm. In the 124, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 8l. per fm. In the 105, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1¼ ton of copper ore, worth about 6l. 10s. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are without change.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Jan. 20: The lode in the 80 end east is 2 ft. wide, lead producing. The lode in the 70 east continues about 4 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, and yielding good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 60 east is 8 feet wide, containing branches of lead ore throughout, and, judging from its present appearance, I am led to think that it will shortly make a good lode. The lode in the 50 east is 18 in. wide, consisting of clay-slate and carbonate of lime, producing a little lead and copper ore. The lode in the 30 west is 3 feet wide, and has somewhat improved for copper during the past week, but not quite so good for lead as when last reported; a more promising lode I have not seen in any part of the mine. Nothing new since last report.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. S. Phillips, Jan. 14: In conformity with your request, I have this day inspected this mine, in the midst of the best mining district in Cornwall, near several good mines, which have made rich deposits of mineral both in granite and killas. This extensive property is in granite, and contains a large elvan course and four known lodes—namely engine, caunter, south, and north (or the "merry gossan") lodes. The workings are principally on the engine lode, on which the 40 fm. level has been driven about 97 fms. west, through a very interesting lode, which has been stoped away in the back for copper by the former workers some considerable distance from the engine-shaft, and after passing through several fathoms of unmineralised lode it again improved at about 83 fms., and continued a paying lode to 94 fms. from the engine-shaft up to the intersection of the caunter, forming an angle of 10° divergence, and such difference of underlie as to cause a westerly dip of intersection of about 15 fathoms in length, for 10 fms. in depth; therefore, the 50 fm. level (which has also been driven 88 fms. from the engine-shaft) will have to be driven some 10 fms. further west to cut this shoot of ore. Feeling fully satisfied with the merits of this property for development, I would strongly advise you to commence rising the shaft from the present end of the 40 during the winter, and sink the shaft from above next summer, when the water will allow it, to communicate therewith, for the purpeses of better ventilation, convenience of winding, &c. When this is accomplished, 10 fms. long may be set in the back of the 40, at a tribute of 8s. in 1l. A winze (or the continuation of the shaft to the 50) may render still more tribute ground available below the 40 to the 50. I would further suggest that the 40 and 50 fm. levels be extended west, to intersect the large elvan course seen traversing the sett at the surface, as it will doubtless mineralise the lodes here as elsewhere in all copper mines. This is an important feature in the mine, and with the ore seen in the 40 gives great chances for shallow discoveries. A cross-cut may be also driven north, to cut the "merry gossan" lode, about 15 fms. The south lode has been cross-cut at the 40, and contains tin. I have forwarded a box of ore from the 40, which I think, from the samples I have obtained and got assayed, will produce at least 30 per cent. for copper.

— W. Rutter, Jan. 19: No change in the lode to speak of at the 50 since last report. The lode in the 40 end is about 1½ ft. wide, and from present appearances is becoming wider as it is extended on west; it is producing some good quality copper ore, and altogether has a very kindly appearance. I think it contains larger and more valuable deposits of mineral than have hitherto been found in it.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 21: Youren's Lode: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140 fm. level, is 18 inches wide, composed of peach, mundic, and spar. In the 140 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of killas, peach, and mundic, with a little spar. The ground in the cross-cut east of shaft, driving south at the 140, is moderately easy. In the 130 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom—a good lode. The lode in the 120 west is 15 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and spots of ore. The lode in the winze, sinking in the bottom of the 120 east, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom; and the two stopes in the bottom of the 120 west are each yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 110 west the lode has made a splice, and is small and unproductive; but it is our opinion that it will open again shortly to its usual size, because we have a winze sunk from the 100, which is about 8 fms. deep, and the lode in it yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom; this winze is 8 fms. in advance of the 110 fm. level end; we have suspended the winze in consequence of an increase of water, until the level is brought a little further on. The lode in the 100 west is small and unproductive, as also the 90 west. In the 78 west the lode is 15 inches wide, consisting of peach and spar, with spots of ore. The stope in bottom of the 100 west is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom.—South Lode: In the 130 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 120 east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of soft spar and prian, and has a promising appearance. In the 110 east the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of spar, peach, and occasional stones of ore—a kindly level. The lode in the 100 east is 2 feet wide, of a promising character, and letting out much water. The stope in the bottom of the above-mentioned level is looking well, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, Jan. 17: The water is in fork at Oppie's and Billing's, and we have prevented the water coming from Wheal Unity, by putting in a brick dam. With good speed the water will be in fork at Bissoe Pool by the middle part of next week. Billing's and Opie's shafts are much the same as when last reported, worth about 45l. per fm. each. The 154 end, west of Billing's, is improved, now worth 15l. per fm., with every appearance of further improvement. In the 134 end, west of Trussall's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth full 15l. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 104, west of Trussall's, is worth 12l. per fm. The stopes and pitches in this part of the mine are producing their usual quantities of tinstuff.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—Jan. 22: On the Carbona lode, south of Charles Frederick's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. In the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fathom. In the 30, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth about 12l. per fathom. At Charles Frederick's shaft we have a quantity of surface water, which has delayed the progress o sinking. Tribute pitches much the same.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Jan. 21: Since last week we have forked the water to the 40, at the engine-shaft, and have been down and gone 100 fms. east on Wheal Bozan's lode; how much further this is extended we cannot say. We are unable to proceed any further for want of air. The lode has a very kindly appearance, and is from 10 to 12 in. wide. We notice two winzes sunk below this level. In this level we have also been east about 40 fms., on Saveall's lode; here the back is broken down, which prevented our then going further. I am exceedingly pleased with the appearance of this lode, being of a strong masterly character, in some places from 4 to 6 ft. wide. I was in hopes to have seen the 40 west in the killas, on the copper lode, but find we shall not be able to do so until we drop the lift 9 ft. deeper—we hope to see this end next week. At Oats's shaft we are down to about the 40, below adit; we shall clear the plat by next week; in these levels we find a good quantity of tin ground as well as tinstuff broken. At the East Buck shaft we have been 70 fms. west—a good looking lode from 8 to 12 in. wide. East of the shaft the lode is from 18 to 24 in. wide. We are now fixing skip-road in this shaft, and shall be shortly drawing tinstuff from the bottom level. The adit level east, on this lode, is being driven on a good lode of tin, 2 ft. wide. At the Red Dipper shaft we are driving the 30 west at 70l. per fm., worth 8l. per fm. We have discovered a good lot of tin ground and tinstuff since last report.

TOLCARNE.—Jan. 17: Field's Lode: The lode in the shaft below the 40 is 4 feet wide, very promising, composed of spar and gossan. In the 40 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and promising for improvement. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and letting out more water. In the 20 east the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of gossan and soft spar. In the 10 east the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and soft spar, with stones of ore. In the adit level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, soft spar, and stones of copper ore.—New North Lode: The cross-cut towards it, in the 40, is in moderate ground. The 30 west is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 30 east is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 20 the ends are at present poor. The winze in the bottom of the 20 is worth 1 ton per fm.—Enthoven's Tin Lode: We have set a sink in bottom of stope—poor. In the 12, east and west, on King's lode, the lode is poor. Number of men and boys on tutwork, 86. The pitches are producing the usual quantity of ore.

TOLVADDEN.—F. Gundry, Jan. 22: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 2 feet below the 83 fm. level; our intention is to make this sink 10 fms. 3 ft. We expect to accomplish this sinking by Feb. 14, which is our next setting-day, after which we shall drive a cross-cut to reach the lode in the 93; the distance, we expect, will be about 5 fathoms, and at the level above the ground driven through was favourable for driving. By driving the 93 east 5 fms. will be proving the lode for 26 fms. high, in consequence of the 83 and 77 not being driven more than 5 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and knowing that our cross-courses and flookans are dipping west fast, we think we have a great chance in this piece of ground both east and west of us. The 85 is driven east of the engine-shaft 5 fms. 2 ft.; at this point we have cross-cut the lode to the extent of 7 ft., where we have discovered a leader about 1 ft. wide, yielding mundic and yellow ore. The 83 is driven west of the engine-shaft 10 fms.; here we have thoroughly cross-cut the lode, which is 8 ft. wide, composed of iron and spar, with a leader of copper or 1 ft. 6 in. wide. On Monday morning last we resumed the driving of this level west, on the south part of the lode, and intend to drive 4 to 5 fathoms, where we expect to intersect a part of the flookan which had parted from us some fathoms east, and from the character of the lode in the level above, where the two parts of the flookan intersected each other, we had the most productive lode, which we expect will produce the same change in this level. This lode has not been proved below the 47 in that level. We cross-cut the lode in five places, and in four of the cross-cuttings out of the five we discovered a leader, yielding ore varying in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide for the length of 35 fathoms. No. 1 winze is sunk below the 77, north of the engine-shaft, 3 fms. 2 ft.; the lode for the last 3 ft. sinking has not been so good, by reason of the shoot of ore underlying so fast west. In the 60, east of the engine-shaft, for the last two months we have enlarging the level, and laying the tramroad, which we have accomplished to the extent of 70 fathoms, and in the course of the present month we shall make it good to the pesent end, when we shall be quite prepared to carry the ore from the 50 and 60 fm. levels: 3 fathoms behind this end we passed through a flookan, and at the present end we cross-cut the lode to the extent of 6 ft., where we have discovered a leader about 2 ft. wide, yielding good ore, with every appearance of further improvement. Knowing that the parallel lodes both north and south of us have made large deposits of ore, both over and under the flookan, we may reasonably expect the same result here; this end is now driven in Wheal Down field 9 fathoms, and from the character of the lode in the adit level, and also in the 50, we fully believe that this is a valuable piece of ground ahead of us; which is 104 fathoms in length, by 60 fathoms in depth, making 6240 fathoms of high ground, which is we consider of great value. We have made every preparation with our machinery, and are also preparing the tramroad in the 60 for the further progress of the work. In the 40, west of Gundry's shaft, we have intersected an east and west tin lode, and have also driven north-west, and have again discovered our main lode. All other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Jan. 22: There is no lode taken down at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 144, since setting-day. The ground in the 144 end east looks a little more promising for mineral. In the sump-winze sinking below the 134 the lode is worth 20l. per fm. for copper ore. The stope east of the winze is worth from 9l. to 10l. per fm.; the stope west of the winze is worth 8l. per fathom. The 134 end east is rather disordered; we are now driving a cross-cut south, and intend to cut the south wall of the lode.

TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK.—R. Dunstan, Jan. 20: I again visited these mines on Friday last, and found that the No. 1 lode has been opened on east of the cross-cut 2 fms., and so far as opened it certainly does present very promising appearances. The ground also is of the very best character, and although the lodes at present are of no commercial value, yet the character and appearances (when taken at the depth) are equal to many other lodes in the Caradon district, which are numbered amongst the best mines in the county of Cornwall, and judging from analogy, it is to be desired that those lodes should be opened both in length and depth, in order to ascertain their real value, to do which it will be necessary to sink deeper, and to drive at the present level east on the No. 1 lode; either or both of these courses are before the company, but to sink deeper some new pitwork must be provided, and I estimate the cost of sinking 20 fms. deeper, together with the cost of new pitwork, at about 500l.; at the same time the driving east can be continued, and it is very probable that as we get under the high ground east we shall discover such indications as will induce the company to adopt such means as shall then be deemed necessary to sink and to develope the mine in the way and manner as the successful mines of the district have been brought out.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, Jan. 22: We have measured the depth of the mine since you were here, and find the bottom of Trevenen engine-shaft to be 150 fathoms below adit, which is 15 fathoms from the surface, therefore we think it best to say the shaft is set to sink below the 150, by eight men, at 23l. per fathom; lode worth 20l. per fathom for 12 ft. long. The stope in the bottom of this level, by four men, at 80s. per fathom; lode worth 12l. per fathom. The 140 end to drive west by the side of the lode, by six men, at 80s. per fathom. The stope in the back, by four men, at 50s. per fathom; lode worth 18l. per fathom. The new sump-shaft to sink below the 130, by eight men and four boys, at 8l. per fathom; lode worth 9l. per fathom for 9 feet long. The 130 to drive west, by two men, at 24s. per fathom; lode worth 6l. per fathom. A stope in the back, by two men, at 14s. per fathom; lode worth 6l. per fathom. The 120 end to drive west, by four men and two boys, at 65s. per fathom; lode worth 5l. per fathom. Tremenheere adit to drive east, by two men and two boys, at 55s. per fathom; this is an oblique cross-cut. We also set to thirty tributers, at an average tribute of 10s. 6d. in 1l.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 17: I have no particular alteration to report since our advice for the meeting on Thursday, more than in driving east from the flat-rod shaft we have two branches—each of which carries tin, and the lode in the 25 west, on the Goblet lode, is producing a little tin, and looking precisely the same as the lode did in the 15, before meeting with the tin.

TYDDYNGLWADIS (SILVER-LEAD AND GOLD).—Capt. Williams, Jan 19: In the adit we have been busy laying down new tramroad, progress in driving (four miners) 2 ft.; the lode improves in size, and better ore. In the rise no alteration to mention, as very little was done. Cwmbeisian Isaf adit (six miners) is sunk 4 feet 6 inches; lode making stronger, with lead and blende mixed. In No. 2, or Bridge lode (six miners), our progress in driving has been 8 ft. 4 in.; the lode is about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, mixed with silver-lead, this has greatly improved since my last. We are ore picking and crushing at surface.

UNITED DOLFRWYNOG (GOLD AND COPPER).—Capt. Williams, Jan. 19: Bog Shaft: The progress in sinking is 4 ft. 6 in. I am daily expecting a tender for the erection of a new water-wheel.—Doiedd: We are progressing with the gold shaft (four miners). In making surface drains we were enabled to drain the greater part of the surface water. We have sawyers, &c., so that no loss of time will take place.—Penbryn Mine: The lode continues much the same, and as the ground continues dry it is my intention to sink on the junction, as the lode looks well and promising at this point.

WEST CONDURROW.—Francis Gilbert, Jan. 22: The lode in the engine-shaft has during the last 6 ft. sinking very much improved, being now about 2½ feet wide, with a very promising appearance; we shall complete this shaft to the 50 this week, where we intend to cut plat and bring down skip-road. We are opening on the lode we cut in the 36 cross-cut north, but at present it is small and unproductive; the cross-cut in this level, south of Killivose lode, to cut Beckford's, is driven 22 fms., which is about the distance these lodes are apart in the adit level, but Killivose lode underlying north 3 ft. in a fm., and Bickford lode being more perpendicular, we are likely to have some fathoms further to drive to intersect it. The 24, driving east of Purser's shaft, is worth for tin 5l. per fm., driving for 2l. 10s. per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 9l. per fm., stoping for 35s. The lode in the 24, west of engine-shaft, is 18 inches wide, composed of spar and spots of ore, and looking more kindly than it has for some time past.

WEST DEVON.—J. Donnal, E. James, Jan. 21: The lode in the 50, east of south engine-shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, still of a very promising description, producing saving work for copper ore; we broke some splendid stones from the present end on Saturday last. The water is coming very strong from this end, and is draining the winze in the bottom of the 40, so that we shall be able to resume the sinking of this winze in a few days. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 40 is 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, Jan. 23: Dawkes' Shaft: The lode in the 30 end east is 2½ feet wide, and yields upwards of 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks, a very promising lode; we shall push on this end with all speed a few fathoms further, when we shall be in a position to stope the back either on tribute or tutwork, which will materially increase the tinstuff. There is a large quantity of unwrought ground both above this level (30) west, and I have no doubt this, from present appearances, will also prove productive when worked. There has been no lode taken down in the 45 rise during the past week, in consequence of the water stopping the ventilation between the 45 and the 55, so that the rising has been slow. The tribute pitches are somewhat improved, and hope to get our usual quantity of tin for the month from the Bounder stamps, as we cannot work the other until the water is in fork. The engine has worked well during the past week, and had but few lets; we have forked as fast as could be expected, taking into consideration the great increase of water. The 55 fm. level is now dry east of Dawkes' shaft; I hope to drop to the bottom the latter part of next week. The new work preparatory for sinking is being pushed on with all speed,—cutting ground for angle-bobs, making rods, &c.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, Jan. 19: A further improvement has taken place in the ground in the 162 east in the past week, and the part of the lode now being carried shows indications of altering for the better; with this change in the ground, about 3½ ft. of the south part of the lode is being taken down in the bottom of the end, which contains quartz, capel, iron, mundic, and a little rich grey copper ore; this is a very encouraging point at present. There is no particular change in the lode in No. 2 cross-cut west since last week, but we are expecting an improvement every cut we make. We expect to commence No. 3 cross-cut, in the 162 east, next week. The men that were engaged in the No. 2 cross-cut east have been engaged in taking out old iron rods from the 110 to the 125 in the past week, and putting in wood main-rods in lieu of same. We have set the 162 to drive east of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by six men, stented the month, at 5l. 5s. per fm.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborne, Jan. 17: We cannot sink charles's shaft below the 58 on account of the water, and the shaftmen are engaged about the flat-rods, and bringing down the rod through the shaft. They have already fixed the bob, so that we hope in a short time to resume the sinking. In the 58 the cross-cut is extended south nearly 8 fms., and we have to-day discovered some branches of spar that are letting out water; these branches were seen about 4 feet below the lode in the 48, so that we think the lode will be met with next week: and we would remark, that on the eastern side of the cross-course, in the 48, there was a very kindly lode in the bottom of the level. The stope above the 58 is worth from 6l. to 7l. per fm. In the bottom of the 48, east of Charles's shaft, there is a very kindly lode, and worth 6l. to 7l. per fathom.—Pryor's Lode: In the 28, east of cross-cut, the lode is at present disordered by one or two slides; it is 2 ft. wide, and principally flookan, but before we met with the slides we had a lode 2½ ft. wide, of a very good-looking quartz. The ground is very easy, and we think it very desirable to drive west out of the influence of the slides, and see the lode in settled ground; it was a strong and kindly lode before we met with them.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Jan. 22: The lode at the engine-shaft is very much improved since last week's report. There is no particular alteration in any other part of the mine to notice.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 21: In the 100 cross-cut south there is no alteration; the water is flowing freely. In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of good ore. In the 80 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. All other parts are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, sen., H. Harvey, Jan. 16: There are 12 men cutting down and rising against Dunsterville's shaft, on the south lode, which will be completed within a fortnight from this time, after which we shall resume the sinking of this shaft below the 30 in a very fine looking lode, where there is no doubt it will become productive after it gets settled in the granite. The 50 to drive east of cross-cut, on Tremayne's lode, by two men, at 7l. per fm., in a lode 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; this end is now in settled ground, being out of the influence of the several little cross-courses which we have met within the last 10 or 12 fms. in driving, and, judging from the present appearance, we think an improvement may be shortly expected. After a careful examination of the 50 cross-cut to-day we discovered a lode, which is 1 ft. wide, and have broken from the same good stones of ore; this lode is all in whole ground, and we fully believe, when it is out of the influence of the large cross-course, it will greatly improve; we have set to drive east and west on the same, by two men and two boys, at 3l. 10s. per fm. The 50 to drive east of cross-cut, on Turtle's lode, by two men, at 7l. 10s. per fm., in a lode 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with stones of yellow copper ore; this end has a better appearance than for some time past. The 50 cross-cut to clear south of this lode, by three men and three boys, at 1l. 5s. per fm.; we have not reached the end, but are daily expecting to do so; it is now cleared 27 fms. south of Turtle's lode. The 40 to drive west of cross-cut, at King's shaft, by two men and two boys, at 1l. 10s. per fm., where the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, with spots of green carbonate of copper ore. We have also set four tribute pitches. Our machinery continues to work well.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Jan. 17: We have completed cutting tip-plat at the 92, and the engine-shaft will be pushed on with all possible vigour; down about 12 ft. below the level, in favourable ground for progress. The lode in the 81 west is showing a more kindly appearance, and improving in value, worth 16l. per fm.; the lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth 2 tons of ore per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the 61 west is making larger, and showing indications of improvement; the lode in the back of this level (Gourd's stopes) is worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 west will produce 1½ ton per fm. The ground in Bray's cross-cut, driving south, is a little better for progress, and becoming more mineralised as we near the lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 40 east is not looking so well. No change in any other part of the mine. All the machinery and pitwork are in good working order.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 17: The lode in the 120 is much the same in appearance as it was in the 110 before meeting with the ore; the ground is easy, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 110 west is small, but which we think will improve shortly. The lode in the 100 west is from 18 to 20 in. wide, principally of quartz, with yellow ore and mundic—a strong lode. The lode in the 90 west is from 15 to 18 in. wide, and worth from 1 to 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 15 in. wide, and worth full 2 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the 66 is favourable for driving, but the branch is small.—New Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and worth 30l. per fm. The lode in the stopes is producing some good work for tin, worth 15l. per fm.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Jan. 22: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is down 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 30; the lode is worth 45l. per fathom for length of shaft (10 ft.) In the 30, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. In this level, west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. In the cross-cut in the 30, south of the western shaft, there is no alteration—ground favourable for driving.—Georgia Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 10. In the end in the 10 the lode is split in several parts, worth at the present time 10l. per fathom, and the ground easy for exploring; we are expecting a change for the better in this end shortly. In No. 1 stope, in back of this level, the lode is worth 35l. per fathom. In No. 2 stope the lode is worth 20l. per fathom. In the 33, No. 1 stope is worth 25l. per fathom, and No. 2 stope 14l. per fathom. In the 28 end, driving north, the lode is small and poor. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is worth 25l. per fathom.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—Stephen Williams, Jan. 17: The lode in the 115 end is very much improved, worth for tin 30l. per fm. The lode in the winze is worth for tin 60l. per fm. The lode in the stope east from west winze is worth 80l. per fm. Alexander's lode, in the adit east end, is improved from last week, worth for copper ore 6l. per fm. The stopes in the adit level, on an average, are worth 8l. per fathom. There has been nothing done to Alexander's lode in the shaft for the week. The men are engaged putting in skip-road below the adit level, which will be completed in the early part of next week. There is no alteration to notice in the adit north cross-cuts. The tinstuff was sampled yesterday, and the sale will be on Wednesday next.

— Captain Williams, January 22: The lode in the 115 fathom level end is worth 40l. per fm.; winze, 60l. per fm.; the stope, 100l. per fm.; this stope is 16 fms. west of the east winze. We sold on Wednesday 594l. 18s. 9d. worth of tin. The winze has been sunk 12 fms., and 8 ft. long, from which we have sold 1500l. worth of tin.

WHEAL KITTY (Leiant).—W. Williams, A. Anthony, January 16: Gowan Lode: Wickett's shaft is sunk to the 70, and extended 2 fms. east and 2 fms. west; the lode at present is producing a little tin, but not of much value. The lode in the 60 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 60 end, east of Wickett's, is worth 3l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 50 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 4l. per fm. The 50 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is opening high tribute ground. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 40 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7l. per fm. The 30 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is opening tribute ground. We are progressing with the 110 and 140 cross-cuts as fast as possible, to intersect the North Russoe lode.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, S. Davey, Jan. 17: We have set our usual bargains to-day, which went off well. There has no change worthy of notice taken place in this mine since our report for the meeting on Tuesday last.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Jan. 22: Clymo's shaftmen having completed casing and dividing the shaft from the 170 to the 180, are now engaged driving a cross-cut in the 180, towards the lode. In the 170, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 160 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 7l. per fm. There is nothing new to notice in the 160 north. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL NORRIS.—John Andrews, Jan. 17: The sinking of Cremorne engine-shaft is progressing much the same as it has for some time past. In the 35 cross-cut, south of said shaft, we have intersected the No. 5 lode; it is 3 feet wide; 1 foot of the north part is composed of quartz, prian, and gossan, the remainder of the lode is rather in a disordered state, being mixed up with granite, but I think it will become better defined as we extend east, as we have several branches that will fall into the lode as we extend in that direction; the lode is letting out a good deal of water; it has drained the 15 fm. level perfectly dry. There is no change in the 15 cross-cut, south of Cremorne shaft; neither is there any change to notice in the ground in Carter's shaft. The No. 4 lode, in the 25, east of said shaft, is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, carrying a leader on the south part, 9 in. wide, producing by assay 5 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs. of black tin per 100 sacks. The ground in the rise in the back of the 15, east of Carter's shaft, on the No. 3 lode, is much easier for progress, but the lode is not so good as reported on a week ago.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Blewett, Jan. 22: There is no lode taken down in the 50 east since our last, the men are engaged cutting plat. The lode in the 50 west is 2½ ft. wide, of a promising character, and containing a little tin. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide—saving work. The lode in the 40 east is worth 8l. per fathom. The stopes in the back over this level are worth on an average 10l. per fathom. We have intersected two branches, about 3 in. wide, and 2 ft. apart, in the 30 east, on Porth-cue; they are strong mineralised branches, and letting out more water. We think the end is nearing the Trewavas lode.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Jan. 17: At the new engine-shaft, sinking under the 133, the ground is still thickly mixed with floors of spar, consequently the lode is small, yielding occasional stones of tin, but not to much value. In the same level, east of shaft, Allen's branch is yielding a little low-priced tinstuff, with a favourable appearance. In the 123, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 26l. per fm. In the winze sinking under the same level Allen's branch is worth 6l. per fathom. In the 113, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 20l. per fm., with very congenial ground for the production of tin. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 12l. per fm. In the 103 cross-cut south, towards the engine lode, we have cut a small branch, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore; the lode is near by from the indications. The stope in back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branch, is worth 10l. per fathom. In the cross-cut north of the same level, towards Allen's branch, there is no change to notice since last report. The main rods at the new engine-shaft are complete to the back of the 103, and the men will now go on below with all speed.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 20: The lode in the new shaft, on Rosewarne Consols lode, is large, and of a very promising character, with some good copper in it, and we are looking out for an improvement. In the 75, on the caunter, we are cutting into the lode, but as yet have only got into a branch of it; we shall see more of it in three or four days. The engine lode at this level is disordered by a small cross-course. At the 50, on the caunter, we are mixed up with elvan, which we hope to get through in a few days, and expect the lode to improve.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Jan. 17: Tin Lode: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 15l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 80, west of incline shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of engine-shaft, is worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 10l. per fm.—Copper Lode: The lode in the 48, west of No. 3 shaft, is 9 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the 58 west is 1 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for copper ore, and of a promising character to improve. The lode in the 58 east is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. for copper and tin, and of a promising character to improve. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 58, west of No. 3 shaft; the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 25l. per fm. for copper ore. The winze between the 48 and 58, west of No. 3 shaft, is holed. The ground at the new engine-shaft is easier for sinking.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Jan. 21: We have no change of importance to notice during the past week. The stopes in back of the 60 east continue to look well, and all the pitches are yielding a fair quantity of tinstuff.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Jan. 21: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is much the same as for some time past. The 40 west is poor, but the ground about the lode is congenial for copper. The pitch at the 40

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

The following are a portion of the reports saved from the wreck of the *Colombo*:—

WHEAL FORTUNE (Western Australia).—Of the reserves now laid open about 5000 tons can be taken away at a good profit. The bottom of the mine looks well, with good branches of ore going down, which cannot be taken away at present, not having sufficient power,—only one horse-whim for taking away the water, which is now getting too quick. We do not hesitate to say, when the mine is extended in length and depth, that it will become a good paying mine.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—This mine is looking splendid, better even than when I was here before. They are now working upon a magnificent lode of ore, as rich as any I ever saw; this lode is about 8 feet wide, of solid ore, and to all appearance going down almost perpendicular, and will, doubtless, prove as permanent as it is good. All the other workings are looking first-rate, and turning out plenty of ore, improving greatly as they go down. They have in this mine, I am sure, a permanently valuable property, and one (independently of any other) that will pay good dividends on the capital of the company, when it is in full working order. The mine is looking better and better every day that it is worked. The work done yesterday in the No. 2 shaft, named in Capt. Anthony's postscript, has disclosed a mass of copper indeed. This morning we all went up to see it, and I can only say we were astonished, like Capt. Anthony. I wish the directors could see it, for without such it is impossible to realise what it really is. Capt. Anthony, since writing his report, has told me that he is perfectly astonished at the appearance of the mine, for although he anticipated seeing something good, he did not expect to see what he has. No man ever saw a mine open or look better than this does at the present time, with every prospect possible of its permanency. I have no doubt they will by the end of the year get down to Port Augusta from Yudanamutana a large quantity of ore, for we are getting drays much more readily, and I should think we have now considerably over 100 on the road. There is always a difficulty in starting a new thing to get drivers on the road—that difficulty will, I am persuaded, soon vanish.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.—On Thursday great excitement was experienced in the mining market by the announcement that the caunter lode in Glasgow Caradon Consols had cut rich. When it is borne in mind that this caunter lode is the same lode which has made so rich in East Caradon, and made the mine equal to a market value of 300,000*l.*, after an outlay only of about 17,000*l.*, it can hardly be wondered at that the finding of this lode rich in the adjoining mine east should have drawn the attention of the market to it. The Glasgow Caradon sett—formerly named Tokenbury—has long been looked upon as one of great interest, as is evident from the shares being, before the cutting of the lode, announced yesterday freely marketable at 75,000*l.*, and rising, immediately after, to 135,000*l.*; but, in consequence of what the market think some very silly restrictions, relative to the registration of shares, buyers have determined to hold off until those obstructions are removed. In the meantime they have turned their attention to the next sett east, called Caradon Vale, through which the same caunter lode runs, and which, as in East Caradon and Glasgow Caradon, is in elvan of the same class, description, and character, and which, at its present depth, is equally, if not more, favourable in appearance than either East Caradon or Glasgow Caradon Consols were at a similar depth. Indeed, from the composition of the lode in the 30, below adit, the agents pronounce it to be ripe for ore. In a little time a great rise in the value of these shares must take place; they are now dealt in at 5 to 5½.

At the Dublin Geological Society, Prof. Jukes said that Ireland presented peculiar advantages for the examination of granite, especially in the Leinster district—gneiss only appeared there in a few instances—so few that Mr. Weaver, in an admirable paper some years ago, denied the existence of gneiss in Leinster. They had lately, in the Geological Survey, found beds of true gneiss, with mica, felspar, and quartz. All these rocks, in the district to which he alluded, fade away as the observer recedes from the margin of the granite, and in a space of from a quarter of a mile to two miles entirely disappeared, and the rock gradually passed into the ordinary clay-slate of the Lower Silurian rocks. He did not know any part of the world where the evidence so clearly proved that it was the intrusion of the granite that converted the ordinary clay-slate and other varieties, including mica schists of various kinds, into gneiss. Here was, then, granite creating in one way a wholly different class of surrounding rocks. Then came a much more obscure kind of granite, which was met with in Donegal and Mayo, consisting of crystals of felspar and mica, and crystalline granules of quartz, in a confused crystalline mass, and other structure. There was every gradation from that to the one with flakes of mica and a definite arrangement, or with stratification or lammation—or whatever it was to be called—of a marked character. All this showed that granite was not a rock which was simple in its origin, but might be produced in more ways than one.

ANGLO-DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION AND COLLIERY COMPANY.—At the Newcastle Sheriff's Court, on Jan. 16, Mr. Jas. Walton, coal-hewer at Blaydon, obtained a verdict for the recovery of balance due for his services in going from Newcastle to Dobra, on the Danube, to report on certain mines there. He was to be paid 1*l.* per day and his travelling expenses, which amounted altogether to 42*l.* 9s. 6d. During the progress of the work he had received 31*l.* 10s., leaving now due 10*l.* 19s. 6d. During the case, Mr. Matthias Dunn, Government Inspector of Mines, said that "Certain interlineations had been put into his report, and inserted in the *Mining Journal* with his name to it, without his sanction. There was a statement in the report which he would not sanction, and he wrote to the *Mining Journal* contradicting it."

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS IN THE WIGAN DISTRICT.—At the Rose Bridge Colliery, near Wigan, on Monday, two labourers were killed by a fall of roof.—On Jan. 15 a man was killed at the Kirkless Hall Company's Ariey Mine by a fall of roof.—At the Ince Pit, Jan. 17, Dyson, the banksman, was ascending from one cage to the other, at the pit top, when he fell, and was crushed between the stage and the cage; he died the next day.—At the Highbrook Colliery, Ashton, near Wigan, belonging to Messrs. Mercer and Evans, the piston of the engine, which, as will be remembered, was broken on Thursday last, was fitted up on Saturday morning, and the 58 colliers, who had been in the pit for 54 hours, were then liberated. The piston worked in its usual manner until three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when another breakage took place. Although no men were down the pit, a new piston had to be ordered immediately, so as to save the lives of the animals, four ponies and one donkey, that were in the pit. Early yesterday the new casting reached the works, and was soon in its place. The animals were found alive, and not much the worse for their long fast.

THE OAKS COLLIERY—EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP PREVENTED.—On Jan. 16 there was an extraordinary flow of gas, both from the floor and roof of the pit, but owing to the use of safety-lamps (Stephenson's), and the excellent ventilation, nothing occurred beyond the putting out of the men's lights. The mine having what is termed a "dumb drift," none of the return air gets within 50 yards of the furnace. On visiting the works on Monday we learnt from Mr. Minto, the manager, that the force of the gas was so strong on Friday and Saturday that an aperture was opened in the floor of the pit to the extent of 50 yards, quite capable of receiving a man's arm. The gas, however, had then disappeared, and all the hands were safely pursuing their daily labour.

WINSLADE QUARRY, KINGSBRIDGE.—This quarry again fell in on Monday. The workmen had just finished taking out the rubbish which fell in a short time since, and would have again commenced ripping slate on Monday afternoon, but when they returned from dinner they saw a crack in the earth, and were consulting whether it was safe or not, when in their presence the side of the quarry gave way, and thousands of tons of rubbish fell in. It is generally supposed that the speculators will not again attempt to clear the quarry out.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

QUARTZ CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING GOLD.—The Esmeralda California *Star* gives the following description of operating gold quartz at the Pioneer Mill, in Esmeralda:—This mill is run by steam-power, using a rotary battery, and running eight stamps; its capacity with double screens on is to crush 4½ tons per day; without screens it can crush from 5 to 6 tons. The rock while being crushed is fed with hot water, which causes the amalgamation to work more readily. The pumice passes off through a spout into what are called "Howland's amalgamating pans;" then into an arastra, and from thence into a precipitating or amalgamating vat, and is then conducted into what are called "Varney pans," which act as mullers, and grind the pumice down to a perfect pulp, when the final amalgamation is completed; this pulp is now greatly reduced by water, and is carried off by a spout, and flows over blankets; these latter catch and retain the sulphurets and the finer particles of metal which the amalgamators fail to gather; the blankets are then washed by hand, and the sediment is reduced by what is termed the "Hatch process," which is extensively used at Virginia and Gold Hill. This mill is now crushing rock from the "Wide West" ledge, the owners having a contract to crush 1000 tons.

According to the last accounts from British Columbia, a gold region, as rich as Cariboo, had been discovered at James Lake, out of which the Peace River flows.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I regret I have not been able to forward my weekly letter on the weather for the last fortnight, pressing engagements preventing me from doing so. In my last I foretold the present mild weather, as also that there would be some electrical storms between the 12th and 15th inst.; but I stated I did not think these electrical disturbances would reach England. I received a very interesting letter from Mr. W. Eddy, Cappagh Mines, Ballydehob, county Cork, Ireland, informing me that thunder and lightning occurred on the 12th inst. in that locality, as also from Mr. E. W. Scale, Merthyr Tydvil, one of your valued correspondents, stating the same phenomena occurred in South Wales. I also regret my absence from London on professional business, which prevented me from foretelling the approach of the late severe gales, which caused such havoc on our coasts.

With regard to coming events. Strong winds will again occur about the 28th inst., also about Feb. 3. I have already foretold we shall have an early spring; we shall also have a fine summer and autumn, and weather all that could be desired for the next harvest. But the year 1864, I again repeat, will bring sorrow, trouble, and perplexity on the English nation generally. This I foretold as far back as 1861, in my "Climate of England," and every day confirms my views on this subject. There cannot be a doubt but that our winters are gradually improving. How long it will continue to be so we must leave to the wise Dispenser of all things. To all appearance another comet is approaching the sun, and will be discovered very shortly. This part I leave to our astronomers, who have more time to search the heavens than I have. I repeat, I only wish I had more leisure to devote to this interesting subject.

26. *Throgmorton-street, Jan.* 20. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending January 18 was 10,566*l.* 11s. 1d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 17, 61*l.* 13s. 5d.; number of passengers, 19,601.

*** The TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to the THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME of the MINING JOURNAL is given in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to this day's Journal. The Supplement also contains—Mining Photographs: "Calls"—Mineral Traffic on Railways—Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions—The Law of Mines, &c.

*** With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENT SHEET was published, in which appears a Plan and Description of the Tregurtha Downs and Owen Vean Mining District—the Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores in Cornwall and Swansea—the Quarterly Sales of Black Tin and Lead—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Mining Photographs: the Mine Sale—Manufacture of Tea Lead—New Double-acting Pump—Concentrating Machine—Spill's Machine Belting, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Jan. 23, 1863.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	101	0	0-	—
Tough cake..... „	98	0	0-	—
Tile ..... „	98	0	0-	—
Burra Burra .... „	98	0	0-99	0 0
Copiapo ..... „	—	—	-	—
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	1¼	—
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	1-	—
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	105	0	0-	—
Bottoms ..... „	110	0	0-	—
Old (Exchange) .... „	91	0	0-	—

IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6	10	0-	—
Ditto, to arrive	6	10	0-	6 15 0
Nail rods	7	0	0-	—
„ Stafford. in London	7	10	0-	—
Bars ditto	7	5	0-	8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8	7	6-	8 10 0
Sheets, single	9	5	0-	9 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	10	0-	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0-	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	15	0-	—
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	10	0-	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5	12	6-	5 15 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	10	0-12	10 0
To arrive	11	15	0-12	10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	15	6-	2 18 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	2	8	0-	2 10 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2	5	0-	—
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	—		-	-
Welsh Forge Pig	—		-	-

LEAD.				
English Pig	21	10	0-22	5 0
Ditto sheet	21	15	0-22	0 0
Ditto red lead	22	15	0-23	0 0
Ditto white	28	10	0-30	0 0
Ditto patent shot	23	0	0-23	10 0
Spanish	20	10	0-	—

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10¼d.- —
Wire	9¼d.-10d.
Tubes	11¼d.-12¼d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.			
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	0	0-15	10 0
„ (hammered).	15	10	0-16	0 0
Ditto, in faggots	16	10	0-18	0 0
English, Spring	18	0	0-23	0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44	0	0-	—
„ Spindle	30	0	0-	—
QUICKSILVER	7	0	0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.			
Foreign	18	5	0-	—
To arrive	18	5	0-	—

ZINC.				
In sheets	23	5	0-23	10 0

TIN.				
English, blocks	115	0	0-	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	116	0	0-	—
Ditto, Refined	120	0	0-	—
Banca	119	0	0-	—
Straits	117	10	0-119	0 0

TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	8	0-	1 8 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	14	0-	1 14 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	4	6-	1 6 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	10	0-	1 12 6
IC Coke ..... „	1	3	0-	1 4 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	9	0-	1 10 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	12	10	0-13	0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

YellowMetal Sheathing .p. lb. 8¾d.-9¼d.
Sheets .....p. lb. 8d.-9¼d.

Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6	12	6-	6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market exhibits but few signs of increased activity at present—in one or two descriptions of metals there is rather more enquiry, but, taken as a whole, the general characteristic is great quietude. The arrival of the Bombay mail during the week has had rather a depressing influence, the report being anything but cheering, and the orders very limited. The demand for the Continent is about the best feature of the metal market just now.

COPPER.—English manufactured is unaltered; buyers can obtain their requirements below fixed rates, and manufacturers mostly very poorly off for orders. Cake, tile, and ingot very dull of sale, and will only realise about 96*l.*, or 2*l.* per ton under price. Foreign is greatly neglected—Burra Burra cake, 98*l.*; Kapunda, 99*l.*; Chili, 87*l.* to 88*l.*; Spanish, 88*l.* to 90*l.*

YELLOW METAL.—In ordinary request at about 8½d. to 8¾d. for sheathing, and 8d. to 8¼d. for baziery sheets; fixed price, 9¼d.

IRON.—Railway bars are less enquired for; ironmasters, however, still adhere to quotations. Merchant bars only in limited request, and have declined about 2s. 6d. per ton; present prices 5*l.* 15s. in works; 6*l.* 7s. 6d. to 6*l.* 10s. delivered f.o.b. in London; Newcastle bars, 6*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 15s., f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makes in good ordinary demand at full prices, makers of hoops especially full of orders. Swedish bars remain without alteration. Indian specifications, 11*l.* 10s. to 11*l.* 15s.; accounts from Bombay (which is one of the largest outlets for Swedish bars) show a decline in price. Scotch pigs have scarcely varied during the whole week; market closes 54s. 6d. mixed numbers—quiet.

SPELTER.—The amount of business transacting in this metal during the early part of the week has been of a comparatively insignificant character; to-day, however, the demand has been more active, and 150 tons have been sold at 18*l.* 2s. 6d. on the spot, and 18*l.* 5s. to arrive, maket closing firm at the latter price. High prices continue to rule on the other side, and the confidence of holders in the ultimate improvement of the market is sufficient to maintain the price steadily.

ZINC in good demand at 23*l.* 5s.

LEAD.—English pig exceedingly inactive, ordinary soft quality purchasable at 21*l.* 5s. to 21*l.* 10s.; WB, 22*l.* 5s. Manufactured but little enquired for. Spanish pig, 20*l.* 10s.

TIN.—English remains quiet, and without change in price. In foreign there has been more doing, several parcels of Straits are reported to have changed hands during the week at from 118*l.* to 120*l.* (last price paid), three months prompt; and about 117*l.* 10s. cash. Banca 119*l.* cash, paid to-day.

TIN-PLATES.—Of late some extensive contracts have been entered into, and the market is considerably firmer; makers of first quality now ask for IC coke 23s. to 24s.; charcoal, 27s. to 28s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg in fair supply at 16*l.*, some holders asking 17*l.*

BOSTON, DEC. 29.—There have been sales of Pictou coal at $8 per ton, cash, and Sydney is quiet at $6·50 to $7 per ton. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $9 per ton. The market for iron is quiet but firm for pig-iron, with small sales, as wanted, at $36 to $37·50 per ton, cash, for Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1. In American pig the sales have have been at $36 to $37 per ton, cash and six months. Bar and sheet-iron are held firm, but have been quiet.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31.—The supply of domestic coal is increasing, and the market is hardly so firm. We continue to quote at $7 to $8·50. Foreign is in good demand, and is quite steady; the sales include 1822 tons Welsh, in part to arrive, chiefly on private terms, in part at $7·75; 200 tons Ince Hall house Cannel to arrive; 300 ditto Liverpool Gas Cannel; 200 tons Newcastle Gas, on terms not stated; 228 Sidney, at $6, six months; 325 tons Derbyshire Steam Cannel, at $7·75; 255 tons Sidney, at $6·50; 210 tons Liverpool Cannel, at $10; and a small lot of Liverpool Orrel, at $8, cash.

The increase in the rate of discount has had no adverse effect on the MINING MARKET, which continues in a very active state for almost every description of share; while the demand for dividend mines for investment daily increases. In speculative mines there has been more fluctuations in prices than usual; but, on the whole, they have been fairly maintained. Our remark of last week upon the glut of new companies, and the large amount of capital they were absorbing, had reference to new banks and other commercial companies daily springing up, and not to mines; for, generally speaking, very few new mining companies have been promoted for a long time past; and there is already ample room for the outlay of capital in the development of those already at work. The chief business this week has been in North Roskear, East Caradon, Wheal Harriett, Kitty (St. Agnes), East Rosewarne, Cargol, Clifford Amalgamated, Drake Walls, Cook's Kitchen, Stray Park, East Basset, East Russell, East Grenville, Seton, Grenville, Great Fortune, Marke Valley, North Downs, North Treskerby, Providence Mines, South Herodsfoot, Calvadnack, Trumpet United, West Frances, West Tolgus, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Crebor, East Grenville, Condurrow, East Agar, Redmoor, Pendeen, Gonamena, Grambler and St. Aubyn, North Basset, North Dolcoath, Wheal Uny, Wheal Union, &c.

East Caradon, have fluctuated in price: soon after our last they rose to 50, then declined to 48, improved again to 49, and leave off 48½ to 49½. The official report values the 50 east, or caunter lode, at 60*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 25*l.* per fm., and improving; the 70 east, 40*l.*; the 70 west, 35*l.*—New Lode: the 60 east, 25*l.*; the 70 east, 35*l.*; the 70 west, from 45*l.* to 50*l.* Fawcett's lode, 6*l.* per fm. Drake Walls have advanced from 1½ to 2½, and in demand; a great improvement is said to have taken place in the 80, and at the meeting, on Feb. 10, a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share is expected. North Roskear have declined as low as 57 to 58, but leave off 59 to 61; the fall was chiefly owing to market operations; for while a large number of shares, we understand, have been purchased for investment by persons who will hold on for dividends, and much higher prices, numbers, also, have been bought merely for a market rise; and through several of the speculative buyers having sold out, and realised their profits, may be attributed the heavy decline. The official report values the 184 winze at 110*l.* per fm. (165*l.* for length of width); the 184 end, 65*l.* per fm.; the 174 winze, 75*l.* per fm.; the stopes, 50*l.* per fm. North Crofty, keep quiet at 5 to 5½. Calvadnack, 6 to 6½; Cargoll, 43 to 45; Carn Camborne, 15s. to 17s. Clifford Amalgamated have been in demand, and advanced to 24, 25. Condurrow in demand at 105 to 115. Cook's Kitchen, 31½ to 32½.

Wheal Harriett shares have been largely dealt in; on Monday they rose to 5¾; on Tuesday, through market operations, dropped to 4¼; on Wednesday rose to 5½; Thursday firm, at 5½ to 5¾; on Friday opened at 5½, and leave off 5¾ to 6¼. The report values the 115 end at 40*l.* per fm. for tin; the winze 60*l.* per fm.; the stope 15 fms. behind the east winze 100*l.* per fm.; the copper lode, in the 12 east, 8*l.* per fm.; the 12 west, 12*l.* per fm.; the adit east, 12*l.* per m. At the meeting, on Monday, the accounts will show a profit of 200*l.* on the four months; and for the succeeding meeting the agent promises a profit of 2000*l.* East Rosewarne shares have declined to 2⅞, 3½; the 65 west is worth 15*l.* per fm.; the 55 west not so good, worth 12*l.* per fm.; the stope 40*l.* per fm.; the winze 15*l.* per fathom. East Basset, 53 to 55; East Carn Brea, 11½ to 12; East Wheal Grenville, 49s. to 51s., and more in demand. Gonamena shares have been in demand, and leave off 2¾ to 2¾. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 18 to 20.

East Russell shares have been fluctuating daily; on Tuesday, sellers, at 4½; Wednesday, rose to 6; Thursday, fluctuated almost every hour, and left off 6; Friday, opened firm, and leave off 6 to 6½; the lode in the 120 cross-cut contains grey sulphate, red oxide, and green carbonate of copper, and altogether described as a most promising lode, so far as cut into (4 ft.), and no north wall reached. Great South Tolgus, 6 to 6½; Great Wheal Fortune, 32 to 33; Herodsfoot, 49 to 50. Bottle Hill, 10s. to 12s.; at the meeting a call of 2s. per share was made, and it appeared from the accounts that the returns for seven months were 23½ tons of tin, realising 1478*l.* 10s. 10d., and the costs 1583*l.* 6s. 3d., showing a loss of about 100*l.* only in seven months' working. It was also explained that the fall of 15*l.* per ton in tin made a difference of 350*l.* on the sales, otherwise a profit would have been realised. For the future, the agent promises increased returns and smaller costs. Hingston Down, 3 to 3½; Kelly Bray, 15s. to 17s. 6d. Wheal Grenville shares have been in fair demand all the week, and leave off 5¾ to 5¾, buyers. Marke Valley shares, after reaching 9 to 9¼, leave off 8¾ to 9. New Seton, 150 to 155; North Basset, 3 to 3¼. North Dolcoath shares have been in demand at 1¾ to 2¼. North Downs shares have advanced to 2¾ to 3, in demand, and the mine looking better. North Treskerby, 4 to 4¼. Pendeen, 5¾ to 6, and the mine improved. Providence Mines, 42 to 44; Redmoor, 4s. to 6s.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 3¼ to 3¾; South Caradon, 395 to 405; South Crofty, 27 to 29; South Frances, 85 to 90; South Herodsfoot, 5 to 5¼; South Tolgus, 50 to 52½. Stray Park shares have been in great demand, and rose to 45, 46, but leave off 43½ to 44½; the mine is said to have improved in the bottom. Tincroft, 13½ to 14; Tolvadden, 3 to 3¼; Trumpet United, 10s. to 12s.; West Caradon, 32 to 34; East Agar, 8 to 9. Glasgow Caradon shares have advanced to 3¾, 4½; this is the mine adjoining East Caradon, and on the run of the caunter lode; and the rumour is that the lode has been cut into, but we have no official information. West Frances shares have advanced from 15 to 20, 22½, and in good demand. West Seton, 290 to 300; West Tolgus, 61 to 63. Wheal Buller shares have advanced to 55, 60, and in demand. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) shares have advanced to 4¾, 4¾. Wheal Ludcott, 9 to 9½; Wheal Margaret, 39 to 41; Wheal Mary Ann, 16 to 17. Wheal Seton shares have fluctuated very much, owing entirely to market operations; on Monday they were 280, buyers, and soon after declined to 250, and leave off, after almost daily fluctuations, at 250 to 255. Wheal Trelawny, 18 to 19; Wheal Union, 5¾ to 6; Wheal Uny, 7 to 7¼. Wheal Crebor shares declined to 15s., then rallied, and leave off 19s. to 21s.; the lode in the shaft has improved to 2 tons of ore per fm. Bryn Gwiog, 30 to 32; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of 470*l.* in favour of the mine. At Long Rake meeting a call of 1*l.* per share was made. At Billins meeting a call of 3*l.* per share was made. Wheal Pollard, 14s. to 15s.; South Seton, 27½ to 28½. Devon Great Consols shares in demand at 510 to 520; at a board meeting to-day a dividend of 10*l.* per share, or 10,240*l.*, was declared out of profits made in September and October last. After payment of this dividend there remains in hand 23,340*l.* 6s. 6d.

The South Parys Copper Mining Company, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 2*l.* each, has just issued its prospectus, which we publish in another column. The object of the company is to work the Plas Newydd, on the Parys Mountain, which is already well known to the mining community from the vast amount of mineral wealth which has already been sent to the market from it. The property has been very favourably reported upon by Mr. Thomas L. Cottingham, and by Captains John Trevethan and C. B. Bennett. The management will be entrusted to Capt. C. B. Dyer, who has long been engaged at the Parys Mine, and enormous profits are anticipated from the steady and careful working of the mine. The direction is all that could be desired.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 49, 48, 48¼, 48, 49; East Wheal Russell, 4½, 5⅝, 5½, 6; Hingston Down, 3⅛, 3¼, 2⅝; Wheal Ludcott, 9¼, 9⅛, 9⅛, 9⅜; Wheal Seton, 227½, 280, 261¼, 250; East Basset, 54, 54½, 55; Grambler, 18; Lady Bertha, 1, 1⅛, 1; Tincroft, 13½, 13¾; Clifford, 24¾, 25; East Carn Brea, 5¼, 5, 5¾; Stray Park, 41⅛, 44, 44½; Devon Great Consols, 517½; East Clogau, ¼; Wheal Trelawny, 17; Great Wheal Vor, 6, 6½; Margaret, 39½; West Caradon, 33. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Australian, 1⅛, 1¼; Dun Mountain, ⅛, ⅛, ⅛; Port Phillip, 1⅝, 1⅝, 1⅝; Scottish Australian, 1⅜, 1¼; Yudanamutana, 3⅜, 3⅜; Great Northern of South Australia, ⅜; Kapunda, 1⅛; Worthing, ¼. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 1⅛; Fortuna, 4⅜, 4½; Montes Aureos, 2⅜, 2⅜, 2⅜; St. John del Rey, 56½, 56; United Mexican, 5¼, 5⅜; Cobre, 20½, 21; Mariquita, ⅞, 1; Santa Barbara, ⅜, ⅞, ⅜.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—British and American Exchange Bank, 6¾, 7 prem.; Bristol and South Wales Zinc Smelting, ⅜, 1 prem.; Cannes Hotel, 1⅜, 2 prem.; British and Foreign Marine Insurance, 1⅛, 1⅜ prem.; Continental Bank Corporation, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; City of London Fire and Life, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Union Marine Insurance, 2⅜, 3⅛ prem.; Anglo-Parisian Brewery, ⅛, ⅛ prem.; Loan, Trust, and Agency of South Africa, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Natal Cotton Plantation, ⅛, 1 prem.; Oil Wells of Canada, 1⅛, 1⅜ prem. Vigra and Clogau shares closed at 29, 31; East Clogau, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; West Clogau, ⅛ dis. to par; St. David's, ⅛ dis. to par; Sovereign, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem; St. Cuthbert's, ⅜, ⅜ prem.; Nova Scotia, ⅜, ⅛ dis.; Cape of Good Hope, 1⅜, 2 prem.; Ramsey Lead Mining and Smelting Company, ⅛, ⅛ prem.; Don Pedro North del Rey, par to ⅛ prem.; Dolfrwynog, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; East Cambrian, par to ⅛ prem.; and East Devon and Bedford, ⅛, ⅛ prem. Much attention has been directed to the Indian Branch Railway Company to-day, and a large business has been doing in the shares; the price has advanced to ⅛, ⅜ prem.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—A fair amount of business has been done on our 'Change this week, and mining securities have been in considerable request. The demand for Wicklow Copper shares is unabated, and has caused a further advance from 40*l.*, the closing price of last week, to 40*l.* 10s., and 40*l.* 15s. per share (5*l.* paid), at which quotation they leave off firm, with every chance and legitimate prospect of further improvement. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*l.* paid) realised last week's quotation of 19*l.* 17s. 6d., ex div.; but some small parcels changed hands at 19*l.* 15s., at which figure they were quickly picked up. General Mining Company for Ireland shares (4*l.* paid) brought the higher closing quotation of last week—viz., 5*l.* 5s. Connorree shares continue in good demand, and effected a rise of 1s. per share, having changed hands at 21s. Castleward Lead Mines (county Down) dropped 2s. per share, leaving off weak at 14s. (1*l.* paid). For Carbery shares (county Cork) there were no buyers. In other securities, a rise of about ¼ per cent. may be mentioned on Bank of Ireland stock, from 227*l.* to 228*l.* 5s.; and of Provincial Bank shares, from 89*l.*, ex div., to 90*l.*; but in both instances the transactions were but few.

Erratum.—In the 40th line, first column, p. 41, of our last Journal, for "Le Zana" read "Le Fanu."

COAL MARKET.—On Monday morning the very stormy weather having stopped the progress of the laden vessels, only 24 of all kinds reached market to-day. The few cargos on sale met a fair demand at last prices for all descriptions. Best coals, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 16s.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s.—On Wednesday only 10 ships arrived. The weather being mild, and a large fleet of laden vessels at sea, the tone of business was quiet, prices quoting the same as on Monday.

—On Friday 86 fresh ships reached market; but larger supplies being looked for by Monday, there has been an indisposition to do business today, prices being unaltered. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Lambton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 16s.: 24 cargos unsold; 220 ships at sea.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2926 tons of ore were sold, realising 26,572*l.* 1s. The particulars of sale were:—Average standard 128*l.* 6s.; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 4*l.* 9s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 334 tons 3 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Dec. 18	8078	£126 16 0	6	£4 16 0	£80 15 6
„ 24	2393	125 16 0	6¼	5 3 0	81 19 0
Jan. 1	3156	126 2 0	6⅛	5 12 0	84 6 6
„ 8	2356	127 1 0	6⅛	5 10 0	84 18 0
„ 4	5926	128 6 0	5⅝	4 9 6	79 11 6

Compared with last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 3*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard about 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1885 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,476*l.* 14s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 104*l.* 13s.; average produce, 11 7-16; average price per ton, 9*l.* 16s.; quantity of fine copper, 213 tons 12 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Dec. 16	1103	£101 4 0	14¼	£12 11 0	£86 12 0
Jan. 6	2220	104 2 0	13½	11 16 6	87 14 0
„ 20	1885	104 13 0	11 7-16..	9 16 9	86 10 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard, 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 9d. Of the 1885 tons sold on Tuesday, 603 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10¾, and sold at an average standard of 106*l.* 4s. 6d.=9*l.* 6s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 1282 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 11¼, and sold at an average standard of 105*l.* 5s. 6d.=10*l.* 0s. 6d. per ton of ore. On Feb. 3 there will be offered for sale about 1525 tons of ore, from Cobre, Chili, Knockmahon, Lisbon, Cornwall, New Cornwall, and Mount Rose Mines, Liverpool slag, and British regulus.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 10,240*l.*, being 10*l.* per share, arising from profits or sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Sept. and Oct. last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 23,340*l.* 6s. 6d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Cwm Erfin Mine meeting, on Dec. 31, a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

At the Dyfngwm Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. It was also resolved that in future the meetings be held quarterly instead of bi-monthly. The first sample of lead ore sent by rail from these mines was dispatched on Monday.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months ending Dec. showed—Balance last ausit, 722*l.* 12s. 3d.; copper ore sold and sundries, 2018*l.* 4s. 3d.=2740*l.* 16s. 6d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2184*l.* 17s. 11d.; leaving credit balance, 555*l.* 18s. 7d. The loss on the two months' working was 166*l.* 13s. 8d. Capts. Davey, Johns, and Uren reported upon the various points of operation.

At the West Wheal Jane meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. B. Venables in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending December showed a debit balance of 592*l.* A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Bryn Gwiog Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Seaward in the chair), the accounts for the six months, ending with costs for Dec., showed a credit balance of 472*l.* Details in another column.

At the Long Rake Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Seaward in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 350*l.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Billins Lead Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Batters in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 120*l.* 11s. A call of 3*l.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Coed Mawr Pool monthly meeting, on Thursday, a call of 3s. per share was made, to defray the cost of the new pumps and pitwork, in accordance with the resolution of the extraordinary general meeting in March last. Capt. Wasley reports having 40 tons of ore cleaned and ready for shipment. Owing to the great floods, and the interruption of the sinking at Wasley's shaft, the pressure of the water at the boundary shaft was found to be so obstructive that it was resolved to commence the driving at 28 fms., instead of 31 fms. as first proposed, thus leaving time to sink the Wasley's shaft to the same depth, and by their mutual action relieving the pressure. That driving was now in full operation, and Chandler's lode, the first in the run, is expected to be cut into before the next meeting of the board. We hope the result will reward the company, by affording an earlier testimony of the realisation of its most sanguine expectations—the continuance of the lodes in the deeper ground, when it would be at once placed in a commanding position, as in the upper levels no less than six valuable lodes have been proved, by returning produce realising upwards of 12,000*l.*

At Crookhaven Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Col. Bush in the chair), the accounts from the formation of the company to Dec. 31 showed a cash balance at bankers of 112*l.* 17s. 9d., and debts owing by the company 136*l.* 15s. 9d. Messrs. Wright and Hawkins, who retired from the direction by rotation, were re-elected; Capt. Paul and Mr. J. H. Parkin were also elected directors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a salary of 15*l.* 15s. It was resolved to forfeit all shares in arrear of call. It was reported that the indications at the mine were of a favourable character, and strong hopes were entertained that ere the 80 fm. level was reached success would attend the operations.

At the Alfred Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending November showed a debit balance of 2128*l.* 16s. 2d. A call of 9s. per share was made. Capts. Thomas, Bawden, and Teague reported upon the various operation. The extra works, repairing shafts, &c., which has been going on for the past six months, having been completed, they calculate that they can prosecute the most important parts of the mine by a reduction in the cost of 250*l.* per month.

At Wheal Emily Henrietta Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 31*l.* 19s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Captains Daw and Harris reported upon the various points of operation.

At Tolcarne Mine meeting, on January 16 (Mr. W. L. Lowndes in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending Oct., showed a debit balance of 264*l.* 2s. 2d. The loss on the six months' working was 365*l.* 10s. 11d. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons reported that their prospects for copper were very promising, especially on the new north lode; and they are expecting something good at Field's shaft. They did not anticipate any increase in their costs, so that the probable excess of expenditure over returns would not render the proposal of a call necessary.

At the Sovereign Gold Mine extraordinary general meeting, on Jan. 13 (Mr. H. Jordan in the chair), it was stated that the directors had considered it necessary (acting under the advice of the company's solicitor) to convene the present meeting, with a view to give some explanation, and make alterations in the Articles of Association, as present circumstances require. The company was registered according to the requirements of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts of 1856-57-58, on Oct. 3, 1862, and publicly announced. A delay took place in the allotment of shares, in consequence of negociations having been entered upon to effect a reduction in the purchase money for the property. The first arrangement for purchase was made when other directors, who had since retired, were on the board, and with an intermediate party, who held a temporary right under the lessee holding direct from the Crown. On Dec. 10, 1862, the temporary right referred to had ceased, and the property thus reverting to the original lessee, the directors were enabled at that date to enter into a fresh contract with the said lessee for purchase, the terms of which were much more advantageous to the company. One-third of the original consideration (600*l.*) was deducted, and this important reduction having been made, the directors appointed an allotment day for Dec. 23, 1862. It had already been explained that it was necessary to remove a restriction which existed in the Articles of Association, preventing the company from commencing operations; and the directors respectfully submit to their co-shareholders that, on 5000 shares being subscribed for beyond those given to the vendor as part consideration for the property, power should be taken to commence business. The present directors, upon taking office, agreed to take 250 shares each as a qualification, and have accordingly paid upon that number. The two gentlemen who retired from the board did so on a refusal to accede to this arrangement. It was, therefore, evident that the directors are entirely identified with their co-shareholders in the prosperity of the company. The directors have assiduously applied themselves to place the company on a sound basis, and are willing to waive any claim to remuneration for their services for the first six months from the organisation of the company; and they have no doubt that, by economy and good management, they will be able to bring the undertaking to a successful issue. Upon the proposition of Mr. Darrell, seconded by Mr. Paulley, the report of the directors was received and approved; and upon the proposition of Mr. Combs, seconded by Mr. Baker, it was unanimously resolved that the company forthwith commence business, and that the regulations relating to the time of commencing business contained in the Articles of Association of the company be altered accordingly. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, to be held on Friday, Jan. 30, the directors' report will state that in the mining and pastoral interests increasing activity and continued progress were manifested, but nothing had taken place to give rise to a renewed demand for houses, building ground, or freehold lands. The gross profit realised in the colony during the period included in the accounts (the half-years ending June 30 in the colony, and Dec. 31 in London) is 12,663*l.* 0s. 10d., to which must be added the sum of 1284*l.* 12s. 1d., received in London for interest, commission, exchange, and transfer fees, &c., making a gross profit for the six months of 13,947*l.* 12s. 11d. A comparison of the accounts with those issued in the last two reports shows that while the colonial profits of the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1861, exceeded those of the preceding six months by the sum of 1031*l.* 11s., the increase of the profits of the half-year ending June 30, 1862, over those of the immediately preceding six months amounts to 698*l.* 13s. 4d. It will also be satisfactory to the proprietary to be informed that the whole of such increased profit has been derived from the ordinary sources of the company's revenue—rents, interest, and commissions, notwithstanding that the rent received from some premises in Sydney belonging to the company was somewhat less than it was during the preceding six months. The directors propose a dividend upon the ordinary stock of the company at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income tax, which will require 10,000*l.*, and leave to the credit of the reserve fund 7032*l.* 4s. 4d. The directors have issued, up to the present time, 14,111*l.* preference stock, and 107,000*l.* debentures for periods ranging from three to seven years, making together 121,111*l.* of supplementary capital (of which 120,811*l.* had been received up to the 31st of December last, and appears in the preceding accounts), charged with 5 per cent. only, to be employed by the company in the colony, irrespective of the reserved fund. The directors have, therefore, fully exercised the borrowing power of the company, which, as the proprietary will be aware, is limited by its constitution to one-half of the amount of the paid-up capital. Messrs. Kendall and Young will retire from the direction by rotation, and Mr. A. Bourset from the auditorship. All are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The Great Devon and Bedford Copper Mining Company shares have been allotted. The directors have appointed Mr. G. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, as their manager, under the superintendence of Capt. James Richards, and propose commencing operations without delay.

There have been two fine copper lodes discovered in an adjoining sett west of East Brookwood, the particulars of which will appear in next week's Journal.

LEEDS, JAN. 22.—During the past week very little business has been done in Mining Shares, and the market has been very quiet; Wheal Ludcotts have, however, been in demand, and are likely to improve considerably. A few transactions have taken place in Hebden Moor, Wheal Prudence, and Cornubia.—EDW. BROOK, 5, Bank-st.

LEEDS, JAN. 22.—In Mining Shares business has been more animated, but without any material change in prices. Hebden Moor and Harwood shares continue in demand, and prices have an upward tendency.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—We have received from Mr. Moses Bawden, of Chacewater, 10*l.* 14s. 8d., which was subscribed by the miners employed at Great Wheal Busy, in aid of the distress in Lancashire. The amount has been paid to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING, containing official returns for the year from about 200 mines, and a vast amount of interesting information, valuable to investors and speculators, is now ready, and can be had (price 1s.) of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.; or of any bookseller or newsman.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Anglo Mex. Mint, £8⅜.
3 Brynford Hill.
2 Billins, £15¼.
5 Bryn Gwiog, £31¼.
2 Buller, £37.
5 Calvadnack, 6¼.
5 Cliffd Amal., £24 18s 9d.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £32.
10 Cobre, £20⅞.
1 Cargoll, £41½.
1 Caradon Consols, £14¼.
1 Carn Brea, £63¾.
20 Caradon Hill, 25s. 9d.
60 Carnewas, 16s.
50 Dale.
20 Drake Walls.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £515.
50 Don Pedro No. del Rey.
5 East Russell, £6 8s. 9d.
10 East Carn Brea, £11⅞.
50 East del Rey, £1⅞.
20 East Seton, 10s. 6d.
5 E. Rosewarne, 61s.
20 East Grenville, 50s. 6d.
5 East Caradon, £48¾.
1 East Basset, £54.
5 Emily Henrietta.
20 Fortuna, £4 11s. 3d.
20 Glasgow Caradon Consols, £4⅛.
50 Great N. Tolgus, 9s. 9d.
1 Grambler, £1⅞.
30 Great Retallack, 10s. 6d.
50 Gt. North. Cop., 14s. 3d.
2 Great Fortune, £32½.
5 Gt. S. Tolgus, £6 3s. 9d
10 Hingston Down.
20 Holmbush, old shs., 31s.
15 Lady Bertha, 22s.
10 Linares, £7⅜.
5 Ludcott, £9 7s. 6d.
1 Long Rake, £16 18s. 9d.
10 Marke Valley, £8 18s. 9d.
50 Molland, 4s. 3d.
5 North Basset, £3.
20 Montes Aureos, £2 18s 9d.
30 Nova Scotia, 22s. 6d.
15 No. Treskerby, £4 3s 9d.
1 New Seton, £155.
50 North Porthlily.
3 North Roskear.
50 North Minera, 11s.
10 No. Downs, £2 14s. 3d.
10 North Crofty, £5 2s. 6d.
50 North Rhine, 7s. 3d.
50 New S. Caradon, 14s. 6d.
1 Providence, £42¼.
50 Port Phillip, £1 15s. 6d.
5 Pendeen, £5 18s. 9d.
50 Quebrada, £2 1s. 3d.
10 Rosewall Hill, £3 18s. 9d.
5 Rosewarne Cons., £3 3 9
20 Redmoor
10 Rosewarne Un., 18s. 9d.
10 St. Day United, 10s. 9d.
3 South Basset, £7 18s. 9d
1 South Tolgus.
1 South Frances, £9½.
50 Santa Barbara, 16s. 6d.
5 St. John del Rey, £56.
2 Stray Park, £44½.
10 South Carn Brea.
20 So. Car. Hooper, 17s 6d
10 St. Just United.
10 Sithney Carn., 56s. 3d.
100 St. David's Gold, 22s.
10 South Minera.
1 Trelawny, £17½.
50 Treweatha, 13s.
60 Tamar, 16s. 9d.
20 Trumpet United, 11s 9d
10 Tolcarne.
100 Ud. Mexican, £5 8s. 9d.
50 Vale of Towy, 7s. 6d.
100 Worthing, 10s. 9d.
1 Wheal Seton, £244½.
2 W. Caradon, £33¾.
10 Wheal Union, £5 18s 9d
1 West Seton, £280.
1 Wh. Mary Ann, £16¼.
10 Wheal Unity, 12s. 6d.
20 Wh. Grenville, £5 14 6
5 W. Condurrow, £4½.
20 West Trevelyan, 9s. 9d.
5 Wheal Uny, £7 5s. 9d.
5 West Basset, £13¾.
5 Wheal Harriett, £6.
2 Wheal Grylls, £32.
10 Wheal Henrie, £3¾.
20 Wheal Pollard, 13s.
40 Yudanamutana, £3¾.
1 West Frances.
20 Wheal Crebor. 21s.
20 Wh. Arthur, 9s. 6d.

And is a BUYER of any portion of the following shares:—10 Bryn Gwiog, £30¼; 15 North Roskear, £59; 25 Great Caradon; 5 Wheal Trelawny; 100 Dale; 100 Holmbush old shares, 25s.; 10 Brynford Hall; 20 Tolcarne; 50 Hingston Down; 100 Glasgow Caradon Consols; 50 Treweatha, and 100 Wheal Grenville, £5 7s. 6d.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 23, 1863.

It is with considerable satisfaction that I regard the result of my selection of mines for 1862, which according to my annual custom I now publish. Many years' experience having convinced me that mining adventure was not only a legitimate source of investment, but under skilful advice one of the most profitable, I made in 1858 a carefully selected list of mines, and published the result in the *Mining Journal* at the close of the year. I have continued this plan with the following results:—

1858—Dividend Mines			23 per cent.	1858—Progressive Mines			42 per cent.
1859	„	„	47 „	1859	„	„	62 „
1860	„	„	16 „	1860	„	„	45 „
1861	„	„	29 „	1861	„	„	22 „
1862	„	„	70 „	1862	„	„	35 „

The dividend mines thus making upon the five years an average profit of 37 per cent., and the progressive of 41 per cent. In order to make a fair average calculation, I have assumed that as near as possible £300 be invested in each dividend, and £100 in each progressive mine. The above calculation, embracing a period of five years, effectually proves that success in mining is not entirely owing to chance, but that when capital is judiciously invested a return may be expected far exceeding any other mode of investment. In my last circular I stated that I thought that my selection of progressive mines for 1862 would show a larger percentage of profit than that of the preceding year, which has proved correct. I cannot hope that the dividend mines will next year show such a large profit as for the present, 70 per cent. being more than can reasonably be expected, but I am confident that it will prove equal to the average of the last five years.

The only failure in the progressive mines is, I regret to say, Old Tolgus United, arising from circumstances to which it is unnecessary here to allude, but with which the shareholders are well acquainted. As a mining speculation, my opinion remains unchanged. Hitherto the principal investors in British mines have been clergymen, professional gentlemen, and those who have no means of employing their capital in mercantile pursuits; but when it becomes generally known that instead of being as hazardous as formerly supposed, that results like the above may with confidence be anticipated, then bankers, merchants, &c., who have in a great measure remained aloof from this species of enterprise, will eagerly embrace the advantages which it offers as a channel for the investment of spare capital.

My list for this year will be printed in a few days, when a copy will be forwarded, as usual, gratis to all those for whom I have transacted business, while to others a charge of one guinea will be made, which will be returned should business result.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Date.	Mine.	Shs.	Mkt. value	Outlay.	Divs. declared.	Price since obtainable.	Gross Amount.
Jan. 30, 1862	Anglo-Mexican Mint.	22	£ 14	£308 0	£ 35 4	£ 18	£431 4
„	Copper Hill	3	95	285 0	21 0	90	291 4
„	Cwm Erfin	15	20	300 0	26 5	17	281 5
„	Cook's Kitchen	11	29	319 0	7 14	33	370 14
„	Carn Brea	4	70	280 0	16 0	67⅛	286 0
„	Dolcoath	1	550	550 0	45 0	590	635 0
„	East Caradon	10	30	300 0	23 15	Sep. 13, 54	563 15
„	Herodsfoot	8	39	312 0	42 0	49	434 0
„	Marke Valley	30	10	300 0	21 0	10¾	343 10
„	Minera	2	170	240 0	43 10	200	443 10
„	Providence	7	44	308 0	31 10	41	318 10
„	South Caradon	1	325	325 0	30 0	Oct. 400	430 0
„	St. John del Rey	5	64	320 0	42 10	56	322 10
„	Wheal Ludcott	120	2½	300 0	—	July 5, 21	2520 0
	Total			£4147 0	£398 8		7690 18
	Total outlay						4447 0
	Total profit, or about 70 per cent.						£3243 18

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Date.	Mine.	Shs.	Mkt. value.	Outlay.	Calls.	Price that could be obtained during the year	Market value.
Jan. 30	Bryn Gwiog	4	£26	£104	—	Feb. 8, £ 30 0 0	£120 0
„	East Grenville	80	1¼	100	£20	June 28, 2 16 0	224 0
„	New Seton	2	55	110	18½	Oct. 24, 155 0 0	310 0
„	North Roskear	4	24	96	8	53 0 0	212 0
„	North Minera	115	⅜	100⅜	—	Feb. 15, 1 1 0	120 15
„	North Basset	30	3¼	97½	—	July 12, 4 10 0	135 0
„	Old Tolgus	16	6	96	60	0 16 0	12 16
„	Rosewall Hill	28	3½	98	—	Aug. 28, 4 10 0	126 0
„	South Carn Brea	28	3½	98	21 7s.	3 10 0	98 0
„	Stray Park	3	31	93	6	Nov. 22, 44 0 0	132 0
„	South Basset	10	10	100	12½	May 12, 12 10 0	125 0
„	Caradon Hill	115	⅜	100⅜	28¾	1 5 0	143 15
„	Worthing	190	10s 6d	99¾	—	June 14, 0 13 9	130 12
„	West Sharp Tor	2	48	96	6	May 10, 82 0 0	164 0
	Total			£1389⅛	181 2		2053 16
	Deduct calls						181 2
	Leaves						£1872 16
	Original outlay						1389 10
	Profit equal to 35 per cent.						£ 483 6

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 7th January.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Llanfyrnach	30	£15 3 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 9th January.

Cargoll	97¼	—	R. Michell & Son.

Sold on the 16th January.

Dylife	184	13 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfngwm	35	13 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llanerchyrnaur	35	14 6 6	ditto

Sold on the 19th January.

Frongoch	68	12 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	68	13 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cefn Brwyno	51	13 6 6	ditto
East Darren	95	16 0 0	Stock & Co.
Cwm Erfin	30	16 2 6	Treffry's Estate.
ditto	35	16 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 10th January.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Guriya	5	15	3	3	£62 10 0	£ 361 16 0	Chyandour.

Sold on the 14th January.

Penhalls	5	9	3	26	—	367 14 6	—

Sold on the 17th January.

Gt. Wh. Ver Utd.	23	11	0	19	—	1603 13 5	—
Padn-an-drea Utd.	11	6	1	6	—	724 5 0	Carvedras.
Polbreen	5	10	3	25	66 0 0	371 15 3	—
Gt. Wh. Fortune	31	5	3	21	—	2202 0 6	Chyandour.

Sold on the 19th January.

Leeds & St. Auby.	1	6	2	11	65 0 0	86 8 6	ditto
ditto	0	5	0	3	57 10 0	14 9 0	ditto

Sold from the 31st July to the 8th December.

St. Just United	39	2	1	8	—	2641 17 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Lewis, on the 21st January.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Knockmahon	25	£8 13 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	25	8 13 6	St. Helen's Co.
ditto	60	9 14 0	ditto
ditto	60	9 13 6	Evans & McBryde.

Sold by the PARYS MINES COMPANY, on the 22d January.

LOT 1	186	5 15 6	Mona Co.
2	174	5 15 0	ditto
3	110	2 17 6	J. Hutchinson & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled December 31, and sold at Swansea January 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	103	10⅜	£8 7 6	Knockmahon	62	11¼	£9 13 6
ditto	100	10¼	8 6 0	ditto	59	11⅜	9 16 0
ditto	99	10¼	9 0 0	ditto	81	11⅞	10 4 6
ditto	98	10⅛	8 12 0	ditto	68	10⅝	9 0 0
ditto	84	10⅛	9 2 0	ditto	68	10⅞	9 6 6
ditto	104	11	9 12 0	ditto	67	11⅛	9 11 0
ditto	102	10¾	8 12 6	ditto	97	10⅜	9 5 0
ditto	97	11	9 9 0	ditto	89	10¾	8 18 0
ditto	94	11¼	9 13 0	Cuba	84	10⅛	8 12 6
ditto	105	11¼	9 7 6	Worthing Reg.	37	50¼	43 2 0
ditto	92	11⅛	9 10 6	Lochwinnoch	12	5	3 17 6
ditto	83	11¼	9 7 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	1161	..	£10529 9 0	Worthing Regulus	37	..	£1594 14 0
Knockmahon	591	..	5581 11 6	Lochwinnoch	12	..	46 10 0
Cuba	84	..	734 10 0				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company	253½	£2365	9 0
Freeman and Co.	169½	1636	7 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	265	2345	16 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	231½	3433	12 6
Vivian and Sons	97	897	5 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	447	3855	1 6
Mason and Elkington	226½	2181	3 6
Bankart and Sons	94	907	2 0
Neath Copper Company	101	854	17 6
Total	1885	£18,476	14 6

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Feb. 3.—Cobre 105, 103, 88, 100, 78, 48, 43, 10, 8, 16, 99, 98, 56, 29, 66—Chili 53, 52, 51, 50—Knockmahon 66, 62—Liverpool Slag 111—Lisbon 39, 2, 10, 1—English and Canadian 17, 12—British Regulus 29—Cornwall 19—New Cornwall 3—Mount Rose 1.—Total, 1525 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅞	£ 9 6 6	£106 4 6
Foreign	11 15-16	10 0 6	105 5 6
Sale	11 7-16	£9 16 0	£104 13 0

Totals—British, 603; Foreign, 1282=1885 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9 1-16	£ 7 17 6	£111 5 6
Foreign	14¾	13 0 6	103 4 6
Sale	13½	£11 16 6	£104 2 0

Totals—British, 515; Foreign, 1705=2220 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 7, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Jan. 22.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	136	£4 16 6	Hingston Down	68	£3 2 0
ditto	130	4 18 6	ditto	62	3 1 6
ditto	127	5 3 6	ditto	61	2 17 0
ditto	126	5 11 0	ditto	58	2 19 6
ditto	120	5 5 6	Great Wheal Martha	85	1 9 0
ditto	118	1 2 6	ditto	55	1 0 6
ditto	115	3 13 0	ditto	46	2 1 6
ditto	113	4 16 6	ditto	43	1 19 6
ditto	108	4 14 0	ditto	40	3 16 6
ditto	101	5 2 6	East Russell	104	5 13 0
ditto	96	3 3 6	ditto	57	4 2 0
ditto	93	2 2 6	ditto	35	4 7 0
ditto	90	2 4 6	ditto	26	6 3 0
ditto	87	4 3 6	ditto	16	15 8 6
ditto	83	3 17 6	Holmbush	73	3 13 6
ditto	80	5 8 6	ditto	51	9 12 6
ditto	79	9 12 0	ditto	45	7 5 6
ditto	67	10 4 0	ditto	35	8 5 0
ditto	64	4 3 0	Bedford United	103	4 1 6
ditto	63	5 6 6	ditto	97	3 6 6
ditto	54	2 14 6	Wheal Edward	69	3 10 0
ditto	42	9 17 0	ditto	38	6 6 0
ditto	22	9 12 6	ditto	37	4 10 6
Phœnix Mines	92	2 9 6	ditto	32	1 13 6
ditto	90	1 19 6	Wheal Friendship	84	3 4 6
ditto	80	4 5 6	ditto	68	10 14 6
ditto	75	2 12 6	Kelly Bray	53	5 18 6
ditto	57	7 0 6	ditto	45	1 14 6
ditto	56	1 16 6	ditto	43	4 14 0
ditto	50	3 5 0	Lady Bertha	52	2 19 6
East Caradon	98	4 10 6	ditto	51	2 9 0
ditto	94	5 4 0	ditto	33	1 14 6
ditto	90	5 9 0	Wheal Emma	52	3 2 6
ditto	70	10 2 6	ditto	51	6 6 0
ditto	65	10 12 6	ditto	27	2 4 6
ditto	60	10 9 6	Gawton	94	2 5 6
Marke Valley	84	3 10 6	Calstock Consols	55	2 16 6
ditto	82	3 15 6	ditto	31	3 16 0
ditto	80	4 9 0	Brookwood	55	3 15 6
ditto	79	3 3 6	ditto	20	8 2 6
ditto	67	2 1 0	Gunnis Lake (Clitters)	60	5 6 0
ditto	38	2 2 0	Fursdon	23	2 0 6
Hingston Down	74	3 15 6	ditto	20	5 10 6
ditto	72	5 12 6	Hawkmoor	23	5 13 8

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.	2114	..	£10,045 18 6	Wh. Friendship	152	..	£ 1000 4 0
Phœnix	506	..	1609 9 0	Kelly Bray	141	..	593 15 0
East Caradon	475	..	3441 11 6	Lady Bertha	136	..	336 11 6
Marke Valley	420	..	1409 2 6	Wheal Emma	130	..	543 17 6
Hingston Down	390	..	1416 14 0	Gawton	94	..	213 17 0
Gt. Wh. Martha	269	..	513 0 0	Calstock Consols	86	..	273 3 6
East Russell	238	..	1380 5 0	Brookwood	75	..	370 2 6
Holmbush	204	..	1375 5 6	G. Lake (Clitters)	60	..	318 0 0
Bedford United	200	..	742 5 0	Fursdon	43	..	157 1 6
Wheal Edward	176	..	701 18 6	Hawkmoor	23	..	129 19 0

Average Standard..... £128 6 0 | Average Produce..... 6⅝
Average Price per ton..... £4 9 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 5926 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 334 tons 3 cwts.
Amount of Money £26,572 1 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £127 1 0.—Average Produce..... 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £126 16 0.—Produce, 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	1067	£5851 2 0
Freeman and Co.	289¼	1426 18 6
Grenfell and Sons	263⅛	1239 1 10
Crown Copper Company	93 5-6	410 0 8
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	940	4714 6 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	634 5-6	3441 4 2
Mason and Elkington	685½	2158 2 1
Bankart and Sons	458⅛	1999 0 8
Copper Miners' Company	371⅛	1752 5 4
Charles Lambert	392	685 16 0
Newton, Keats, and Co.	140	888 15 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	372	1112 12 0
Neath Copper Company	208	892 15 6
Total	5926	£26,572 1 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redru

THE COTTON PLANTATION COMPANY OF NATAL (LIMITED).

Incorporated with Limited Liability, under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each, of which 6000 (including 3000 paid-up shares taken in part payment of lands) are already placed.
(With power to increase).

Deposit, 10s. per share on application; and 30s. per share on allotment.
Future calls will not exceed 20s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., Farnworth, near Manchester, Lancashire, Member of the Council of the Cotton Supply Association, and Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
P. G. VANDER BYL, Esq., late of the firm of Messrs. Porter, Vander Byl, and Co., Cape Town.
EUGENE COLLINS, Esq., Merchant, 9, Gracechurch-street.
J. K. CROSS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Bolton, Lancashire.
HENRY DUNLOP, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow, and Member of the Council of the Cotton Supply Association.
FREDERICK GRAY, Esq., M.R.I., 7, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.
SAMUEL HENRY HINDE, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Hinde and Gladstone), 11, New Broad-street.
Capt. HORNBY, R.N., Knowsley, Lancashire.
ELIAS DE PASS, Esq., Merchant, 9, Fenchurch-street.
MARTIN SWINDELLS, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Brooke and Swindells, Cotton Spinners), Bollington, near Macclesfield.
ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq. (late of the firm of Messrs. Roberts, Taylor, and Newton, of Manchester), Palace Club Chambers, King-street, St. James's.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS.

London ..... The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
Liverpool ..... The Bank of Liverpool.
Manchester..... Messrs. Loyd, Entwistle, and Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dawes and Sons, 9, Angel-court, E.C.

BROKERS.

London ..... Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., 7, Lothbury.
Liverpool ..... Messrs. Todd and Ashton.
Manchester ..... Henry Rawson, Esq.
Glasgow ..... Messrs. M'Ewan and Auld.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

SECRETARY—H. W. Wood, Esq.

MANAGER AT NATAL—Henry Milner, Esq.

OFFICES,—2, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purchase of land and the cultivation of cotton in the colony of Natal, which offers, in soil, climate, labour, and facilities for shipment, the most favourable conditions for abundant and profitable production.

Natal is situated at the same distance from the Equator as New Orleans, Egypt, and other cotton countries of established reputation. It comprises 12,800,000 acres, almost wholly available for agricultural purposes. Indigenous cotton abounds, whilst that raised from Orleans seed, instead of being an annual, as in America, becomes perennial under the genial climate of Natal. Samples of Natal cotton, raised by native free labour, were on view at the International Exhibition, and, although labouring under every disadvantage of imperfect culture and cleaning, were highly commended by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, having the general characteristics of fair Uplands, ranging to the finest New Orleans, the qualities most in demand by British manufacturers. The extracts from official reports, and other reliable evidence, conclusively prove the adaptation of Natal for an extensive growth of the most marketable description of cotton, the cost of which is estimated at 4d. per lb., including valuation of rent, wear and tear of buildings, machinery, tools, wages, ginning, shipment, and freight to England.

A combination of circumstances is needed for the successful cultivation of cotton—a siliceous soil, a tropical sun, saline moisture, facilities for irrigation, cheap labour, and proximity to a port. All these favourable conditions exist in Natal.

An abundant supply of free labour for the cotton plantations will be supplied by natives, many of whom reside on the estates, at wages ranging from 10s. to 15s. per month, food included. The directors will encourage cotton culture among occupiers of their estates by distributing seed, providing gins and presses, and purchasing ginned and unginned cotton; and immediately the Lieutenant-Governor's plan of aiding the Kaffirs to cultivate cotton, and allowing their taxes to be paid in it, comes into operation, this company will purchase such cotton in the colony, and prepare it for the home market.

Most of the estates in the colony are partially occupied by natives, which gives to the owners of such estates the advantage of readily procuring labour, more particularly on extraordinary occasions, such as picking season. Any amount of additional labour required may be obtained from coolies, at about £12 to £15 each per annum, including provisions.

One of the chief peculiarities of the climate of the cotton states of America is the regular and equable diffusion of the rainfall over the various seasons, instead of being, as usual in tropical latitudes, confined more or less to one season. It is the same in Natal, where the 20 in. of rain falling between October and March corresponds with the same quantity falling between April and August in the other hemisphere; and the vast alluvial area of the colony will be comprehended by the fact that no less than 23 rivers empty themselves thence into the sea.

Nothing is wanted but capital to make Natal our most important cotton possession next after India; surpassing India in the yield and quality, and equal to America in every element save extent.

Arrangements have been made to purchase about 130,000 acres of land, admirably adapted for raising cotton, including 24,000 acres on the coast; and it is the intention of the directors at once to commence, and gradually to bring the estates under cultivation, so as to avail themselves of the high prices of cotton likely to prevail for some years. The price payable for the land averages 15s. per acre, and the vendors, to whom the highly-remunerative nature of the undertaking is practically known, agree to receive the amount partly in cash, as deposit, partly in paid-up shares, and partly in debentures at 18 and 24 months, free of interest, and partly in debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable at five years, or sooner, at the option of the company, thus leaving the capital of the company available for productive purposes.

European and other immigrants will be invited to settle upon the company's lands, and aided in rearing the cotton plant, the produce of which will be receivable for rent. This will stimulate the production of cotton, and increase the supply of skilled labour, without restriction from general farming, or breeding cattle or sheep; whilst the company will hold an important property, continually advancing in value.

At the Port of Natal, whence the produce of the colony is exported, a short railway has been already established, and a central line is projected, which will pass through a portion of the company's lands, adding greatly to their value.

The directors congratulate themselves on having secured the services of Mr. Henry Milner, late member of the Legislative Council of Natal, as local manager. He is one of the oldest residents and planters of the colony; and his great practical knowledge of agricultural and commercial pursuits cannot fail to prove highly valuable to the company.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned to the subscriber without any deduction whatever. A considerable number of shares has been already subscribed for by firms interested in promoting the cultivation of cotton, or connected with the colony.

Copies of prospectuses, official reports, and other information may be obtained of Mr. H. W. Wood, the secretary, at the company's offices, 8, Gracechurch-street, E.C., to whom, or to the brokers of the company, applications for shares should be addressed.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862. Capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM REAVAN, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Bird and Co.), 2, Laurence Pountney-hill.
P. G. VAN DER BYL, Esq. (Messrs. Van der Byl and Co., Cape Town), 3, Upper Hyde Park-gardens.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Jun., Esq. (Messrs. Hanburys and Lloyds), 60, Lombard-street.
EDWARD JENNER JERRAM, Esq. (Messrs. W. Venning and Co.), 12, Pancras-lane.
WILLIAM KEATES, Esq. (Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co.), Liverpool.
JOHN KING, Esq. (Messrs. Phillips, King, and Co.) Fowkes's-buildings, Tower-street.
EDMUND A. PONTIFEX, Esq. (Messrs. Pontifex and Wood), Farringdon Works, Shoe-lane.
JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., Esq., 6, Queen-street-place.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place.

AUDITORS—James Anderton, Esq., 20, New Bridge-street; Robert Henty, Esq., 40, Brunswick-square, Brighton.

BANKERS—Messrs. Hanburys and Lloyds, 60, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. John and William Galsworthy, 12, Old Jewry Chambers.

MANAGERS—Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

MANAGER AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Henry Steele, Esq.

BROKERS—Messrs. Hichens, Harrison, and Co., 21, Threadneedle-street.

SECRETARY—W. Vernon Venables, Esq.

OFFICES,—6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

This company, heretofore advertised under the title of the Cape of Good Hope Copper Mining Company (Limited), has this day been registered the Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited).—London, January 17, 1863.

THE BANTRY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit, £1 on application, and £1 upon allotment.
Registered under the Limited Liability Acts.

DIRECTORS.

JOSHUA FINNER, Esq., Cecil-street, Strand.
Colonel G. M. GUMM, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.
HENRY JORDAN, Esq., 7, Alberinarle-street, Piccadily.
Major-General MASON, Brompton.
Hon. FRANCIS HENRY NEEDHAM, 121, Pall-Mall.

BANKERS—Bank of London.

OFFICES,—4, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

This company has been formed to purchase the leases of and to work a thoroughly proved slate and slab quarry, already developed, situated on the south side of Bantry Bay, in the parish of Kilcrobane, in the county of Cork.

The quality of the slate made, for colour, size, and strength, as will be seen from the reports and certificates attached, is of a very high character, and will bear comparison with the finest descriptions of Welsh slates. The cost of production is also much less than in the Wales slate districts.

The quarry is held under leases for 92 years, and has been purchased for a moderate sum, the vendors having taken a considerable proportion of the price in ordinary shares of the company.

The quarry is now in full work, and slates and slabs will be ready for shipment early in the spring.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares can be obtained of the secretary, at the offices, 4, Lothbury, where specimens of slates and slabs can be seen.

THE BANTRY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this company will FINALLY CLOSE on the 30th inst. All applications must be sent in on or before the 28th.

Offices,—4 Lothbury. By order, E. NAINBY, Sec.

The Mining and Miners' Exchange—The Exchange Building Company.

THE MINING AND MINERS' EXCHANGE.—The vastness and importance of the mineral resources of the country, the extraordinary increase in mining business transacted in London, and the inadequate accommodation for properly carrying it out, render it necessary that an Exchange—similar to the Stock Exchange in its principles, with a fixed determination to adhere to its rules, and under the control and supervision of gentlemen who shall represent the mining interests—should be established at once, and a number of gentlemen have combined together with the object of obtaining a building wherein business may be transacted among its members, so that the great scandal of the present public, indiscriminate, and open air mode of transacting mining business may be avoided.

It is proposed that, immediately 25 members are enrolled, a committee of five shall be appointed to draw up rules and regulations, and to select a fitting place of meeting; and afterwards no member will be admitted except by ballot.

For firms, the entrance fee will be £15 15s.; annual subscription, £15 15s. Single member's entrance fee, £10 10s.; subscription, £10 10s.

Liberal arrangements will be made for the admission of honorary and country members; and it is hoped that directors, pursers, and other official managers of mines, will lend their aid and support to an institution so necessary to the mining interests of the county of Cornwall.

THE EXCHANGE BUILDING COMPANY.—Should any great difficulty arise in obtaining suitable rooms, it will be proposed to form a company, for the purpose of purchasing or erecting the necessary buildings; and it is considered that, as the ground floor would at once be let for the purposes of the Exchange, at a rent to pay good interest on the outlay, and the offices on different floors to the members, at good rents also, there would not be any difficulty in raising the necessary capital.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. J. Y. WATSON, hon. sec. (pro tem.), 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

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THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1862,
BEING THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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By WHITTON ARUNDELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 30, Strand.
Published by Lockwood and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.
To be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Price 5s., post free,

VENTILATION OF MINES:
Suggestions for Rendering Explosions almost Impossible, with Descriptions and Illustrations of the Various Systems of Coal Working Employed in England and Scotland.
By RALPH MOORE,
Government Inspector of Mines for the Eastern Division of Scotland.
The object of the work is to prove that, "with proper use of information already known to us, there is no mystery or difficulty in providing adequate ventilation."
London: MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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THE PLAN OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN THE WORLD,
COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL.

Price 5s., the work called
THE TWO JAMES'S AND THE TWO STEPHENSON'S.
Orders received by Mr. John Weale, publisher, 59, High Holborn.

TO MINING SPECULATORS.—A great deal of money may be made by speculating in mines, but the greatest caution is necessary. No one is so capable of guiding others in such transactions as an old and experienced speculator. Such a one, then, is the writer of the letters in the *Mining Journal*, who writes under thh signature of "A Cautious Man." His great experience during the last sixteen years will be of invaluable service to any speculator who may employ him as his broker.—Address, Mr. HALSE, mining broker, 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street, London.
Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, and Stock Exchange, Jan. 14, 1863.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an advertisement in your Journal, headed "A Cautious Man," and referring to a "Mr." Halse, inviting speculators in mines to employ him as their broker.

I being the only person of that name who is a member of the Stock Exchange, and a sworn broker, the confusion of identity arising from the similarity of surname has caused considerable trouble to my friends, and annoyance to myself.

I may observe that it is contrary to the rules of the Stock Exchange for its members to advertise their business, and it is contrary to my custom to proffer advice for the guidance of speculators.

May I, therefore, as an act of justice, and as a favour, be allowed to state in your columns that I am not in any way connected with that advertisement, or its author.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN HALSE.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' LAW.—Can a mine in Merionethshire be worked on the Cost-book System without being registered under the Companies Act, 1862?—A. M.: *Sheffield*.

[As the object of working the mine would, no doubt, be "the acquisition of gain by the company, association, or partnership, or by the individual members thereof," the 4th section of the Act would be infringed by forming a company of more than twenty persons for working it.]

SIR,—Will any correspondent inform me whether a secretary of a mining company, having an office in London, has the power to refuse a shareholder the perusal of the list of shareholders of a mine in which he holds the largest number of shares; and if the shareholder is refused that privilege by the secretary, what course he ought to pursue to obtain a sight of the above-mentioned list?—C. W. T.

ON MINING.—I once heard of a trio—an Englishman, Irishman, and Scot—sitting at their ease, and in friendly conversation agreed to propose riddles, of such a nature that if not answered a forfeit was to be made. Pat's question was, "How does the mole get to the end of its hole?" The reply was, "I don't know, do you?" "Ah," says Pat, "that's your question, not mine; can you answer it?" If you will allow me, Sir, I would observe that I think the controversy between your distinguished correspondents amounts to just such worth; they each go to the end, forgetful of the commencement. The miners study Nature's laws, observe therefrom, and act in accordance therewith. Science and the laboratory will only aid them in their observations, and when it takes the rank of a secondary, instead of now vaunted primary position, the would-to-be-desired benefit will accrue therefrom.—A MINE AGENT.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—"Not a Merchant" complains of the heavy call, or "sharp practice," in this mine. It appears to have been resolved at the meeting, on Dec. 30, to balance the accounts in future up closer to the meetings, and put the concern in a state more like business than hitherto, to get in arrears of calls, and shareholders should beware just now not to lose their interest in this mine. "Not a Merchant," and other shareholders, should attend the meetings and look into and see how it is the merchants' bills and coats are so heavy. The expense of the new engine-house, and removal of the engine has been a lingering and costly affair. Many of Mr. Hosking's shares are now held by influential persons of the neighbourhood, who are sanguine and confident of the future of Charlotte United when the engine is at work. Several of the ends, and especially the bottom levels, are in good courses of ore. Many mines pay good dividends with ends not so rich as this: and if it fails to do so, the fault will not be in the poverty of the mine.—A SHAREHOLDER.

BRASS WIRE AND BRAZIERS' SHEETS.—You always quote brass sheets at a lower price than yellow metal sheathing, which, it appears to me, is an error, for, as braziers' sheets contain more copper, they should certainly be quoted at a higher price. My price is—Braziers' sheets, 10d. per lb., 2¼ per cent. for cash, whilst I can make yellow metal sheathing, at 8½d. per lb., 2½ per cent. for cash. The braziers' sheets are all rolled *cold*, the quality of the metal being too good to admit of their being rolled hot, whilst yellow metal sheathing is so inferior in quality that it must be rolled *hot*, and cannot be rolled cold, owing to its brittleness. I quote also—Brass wire, 000000 to 0, 9¾d. per lb.; 1 to 20, 9½d. per lb.; 21 to 30, ½d. to 7d. per lb. extra; copper wire, 1 to 20, 1s. 0¼d. per lb.; 21 to 31, ½d. to 8d. per lb. extra; brass tubes, 11d. per lb.; ¼ in. and 5-16th in., 1s. 0½d. per lb.; rolled brass, 2 to 12 in., 8¾d. per lb.; sheet brass for nails and sheathing, 8¾d. to 8¼d. per lb.; braziers' sheets, 10d. per lb.; copper sheets, 11½d. per lb.; latten brass, 10½d. per lb.—S. WALKER: *Lower Pazeley-street, Birmingham*.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—In your report of the proceedings of the meeting of shareholders, held on the 13th inst., by substituting the word "more" for the word "none" you have quite altered the meaning of my reply to a question put by Mr. Batters, relative to the old subsist account. Your report should have been thus:—The Chairman replied that some of it had been owing for 20 years, but that *none* of it had accumulated during his purserahip.—THOMAS W. FIELD, Purser: *Maraxion*.

WINDING-UP MINING COMPANIES.—I agree with you that the advice given by "A Lawyer and Subscriber," in last week's Journal, does not apply to the Great Wheal Alfred committee, who are ready to permit shareholders to inspect the books at the company's office; but I am sure all shareholders will join me in desiring to be completely furnished with everything that may remind them of that unfortunate adventure. The estimate given of the amount divisible per share is, I fear, too sanguine. I have no means of satisfying myself on this point, as I reside 300 miles from London; but, whatever sum is to be returned to the shareholders, let us have it without further delay. Cannot everything be got rid of at once, some way or other? As a large shareholder, I would willingly forego any advantage that may accrue from realising, at leisure, a possibly higher price for machinery &c. (which I see weekly advertised for private sale on account of Great Wheal Alfred committee), for an immediate conclusive sale of the whole plant and properties. Taking the smallest probable return per share hazarded by your correspondent as correct, my proportion of the assets would be 30*l*. This sum invested in a dividend-paying mine would bring me 30*l*. to 40*l*. per annum, irrespective of improved capital value. I really think I am not importunate in pressing for an immediate complete realisation of everything, and will willingly then join other shareholders in a sincere vote of thanks to the committee who, in winding-up the affairs have, I am sure, had no sinecure.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

PETROLEUM OIL.—Some few months since you referred to the projected formation of two companies for supplying the British public with hydrocarbon oils from Canadian products—I allude to the Canadian Native Oil Company, and the Oil Wells of Canada Company. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether the companies were ever formed; and, if so, whether either of them have commenced business?—COLONIST.

BREA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—In the Supplement to last week's *Mining Journal*, p. 51, you give our return of tin sold for the quarter ending 1862, as 3¾ tons; amount, 261*l*. 6s.

In October we sold	Tons 3	19	3	23 =	£290 17 0
In November we sold	3	15	3	3 =	260 11 2
In December we sold	3	16	1	18 =	261 6 0
" "	0	4	1	22 =	13 0 0
	Tons 11	16	2	10 =	£825 14 2

As your statement is incorrect, and calculated to give the shareholders a very unfavourable impression, I shall feel obliged if you will announce that the amount stated by you was for part of a month, and not for a quarter.—GEORGE SAMPSON, Sec.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 24, 1863.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.

Two very necessary circulars have just been issued to the coalowners of the Manchester district by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, the Government Inspector. As the notice of the requirements of the Act and the caution necessary to be observed in coal working are equally appplicable to all parts of the kingdom, we subjoin them entire:—

REQUIREMENTS OF THE INSPECTION ACTS.—In addition to the principal Acts, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 151, and the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 99, an Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 79, was passed on Aug. 7, 1862, by which it is now unlawful to work any coal mine or any ironstone mine which is comprised, which was not actually being worked at the passing of the Act, unless they are in communication with every seam at least two shafts or outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than 10 ft. in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are available to the persons employed in the mine; and after Jan. 1, 1865, the same obligation will also come into operation in regard to every such mine which was actually being worked at the passing of the Act.

If the owner of any such mine which was actually being worked at the passing of the Act, considers that from some special cause he ought to be exempted from this obligation, he must before Feb. 7, 1863, give notice thereof to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or if the owner finds that an extension of time is requisite to enable him to provide the additional shaft or outlet, he must give notice thereof within the six months immediately preceding Jan. 1, 1865, that it may be arbitrated.

After Jan. 1, 1865, every mine must be provided with two such distinct means of ingress and egress, unless it be a mine which was actually being worked at the passing of the Act, and to the owner of which an extension of time has been granted for providing the additional shaft or outlet.

The Act exempts the opening of a new mine for the purpose of searching for or proving minerals, or any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts, so long as not more than 20 persons are employed at any one time in the new mine or working.

By the principal Act, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 151, in every instance adequate ventilation to dilute and render harmless noxious gases must be provided, and the sides of the shaft must be secure.

NOTICE.—As the principal Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 151, leaves it to the Inspector to determine whether a sufficient cover overhead shall be provided, when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft, I beg to give you notice that (unless there be any special objection in your case which you may bring under my notice) I require such covers to be forthwith provided and used in your working pits or shafts, except those worked by a gin or a windlass, or during sinking, or in doing pumpwork. The light self-acting fences to the shafts which are now becoming common, appear to me to be useful additions, and if you have not already applied them, I would recommend you to do so.

CAUTIONS.—The principal cause of accidents in this district arises from there being no viewer or person of sufficient previous training to give directions. Instead of such advice being being provided, the underlooker is left to gain knowledge from his own experience only, which results in its being unnecessarily obtained through the occurrence of accidents. Every colliery should be visited by a viewer at least once every three months, and every work-person should be supplied with a copy of the rules, with explanations when necessary.

Accidents by falls of roof and side arise, in many instances, purely from props and sprags being omitted to be set. In some mines these precautions seem to be considered unnecessary by the workmen, and the underlooker and fireman, either from want of experience or not being firm enough, allow the neglect to go on, until an unseen parting, or some unsoundness, causes an unexpected fall, which might, and probably would, have been guarded against by the systematic use of props and sprags. In all the districts more than one life is lost every day by the roof or side falling.

Explosions of fire-damp generally originate from—

1. The air-ways being too small, and not enough ventilating power applied.
2. Instead of the required adequate ventilation being constantly produced and kept to the face by means of bratticing, gas is allowed to accumulate over night, or during any cessation of working.
3. When gas has thus become accumulated it is allowed to be batted out, instead of being properly got rid of by ventilation.
4. Fire-damp is allowed to remain accumulated either in old or suspended workings, when it might and should be removed by ventilation.
5. Open lights are allowed in mines where safety-lamps exclusively should be used; and in some instances open lights are allowed in workings near to accumulated fire-damp, or where the appearance of fire-damp might have been anticipated.
6. Where safety-lamps have been required to be used, underlookers, firemen, &c., contrary to the Act, have not their own lamps locked.

Steam-boilers are frequently worked at too high a pressure, and in some instances they are allowed to be used after they have become so corroded and worn as to be manifestly unsafe.

Blasting in gritty rock cartridges and not open powder should be used, and nothing gritty should be used in ramming. Shots which have missed fire should seldom, if ever, be drawn, even with water in the hole.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—As considerable interest is now felt in the question as to the relative merits of the various systems employed for working coal, we may take the opportunity of referring to the very excellent little volume published some time since by Mr. Ralph Moore, of Glasgow (now Government Inspector for the eastern division of Scotland). The object which the author sought to attain, and undoubtedly succeeded in attaining, was to supply managers and overmen with such information as should convince them that with proper use of facts already known, there is no mystery or difficulty in providing adequate ventilation. In less than 70 pages he succeeds not only in recording the principal features in the furnaces, shafts, &c., which he met with in the course of his professional career, but he gives ample particulars to render the various systems of long wall, stoop and room, Staffordshire, pillar and stall, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire working thoroughly familiar to his readers, and to enable them to judge for themselves of the relative advantages of each. Amongst the conclusions which Mr. Moore arrives at, there are several which it would be well for colliery managers generally to recollect at all times. He considers that with our present knowledge of ventilation we are enabled, by using the simple methods, to pass almost any quantity of air through mines; that the downcast shaft may be any size larger than the upcast, on the principle that the upcast is where the power of propulsion or extraction is at work, and that all the openings, or channels, leading to it must be larger, so that it be freely supplied with air; that if full advantage of the power of the upcast is to be taken, the united area of air-course may be four times the area of the upcast, so that the speed of the air current may not be more

than 200 feet in a minute; and that there should be ample area of fire-grate to meet all emergencies, less firing being resorted to when the whole area is not required. He is satisfied that, with due attention, explosions may be rendered almost impossible.

MINES, MINERALS, AND MINERS—No. III.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

We do not think, especially after the explanation of terms which has been given, that any misconception can arise, if we say that the Science of Mining appears to be at present in the position in which Chemistry was before the days of the French chemist Lavoisier, and our own Davy. Since Scheele and Bergman and Priestley lived and worked before these days, the miners must feel they are placed in very good company. Yet, with our increased knowledge, we dare not say that Chemistry was other than an empirical science when Scheele wrote his wonderful treatise on "Air and Fire," and Priestly discovered oxygen gas. Master minds were at work, but, owing to a want of Method, and to a blind adherence to an old hypothesis, the advance was slow. Bergman was involved, like the others, in the net which trammelled them; yet he evidently saw the only road to the truth. The following passage, which bears as powerfully on the Science of Mining now as it did on the Science of Chemistry, when it was written, should be stored as our guiding maxims:—"We have no knowledge of bodies *à priori*; every intelligence about them must be acquired by proper observations and experiments. But to discover and pursue such experiments as really illustrate the point we are in search of requires not only skill, and a peculiar application, *but also the most impartial love of truth, in order not to be ensnared by the pleasing desire of drawing general conclusions from a few data of precarious certainty.* It lessens, no doubt, our trouble, and flatters our vanity, to be able to disclose, in a moment, the whole course of Nature. Man is, besides, naturally indolent, and much inclined to be captivated by imagination more than by reality. The confession, therefore, *that we really know no more than what we know* is, even in our days, when the experimental method is considered as the only right and true method, very difficult and humiliating. But since all sciences have their roads of error, their abuses and their follies (which, unfortunately, always seduce the greater part of mankind), it is chiefly owing to this precipitation and fancy that such monsters are produced." The question which gave rise to the discussion in hand was this—Do we possess any reliable means of determining, before we commence operations, whether a mineral lode may be worked profitably or not? It is by no means our intention to answer this question; we leave it exactly where we find it, and proceed to examine the amount of knowledge which, as it appears to us, has been brought to the examination of the subject. As the history of the enquiry was very fairly stated in the lecture on "Mines, Minerals, and Miners," it is not necessary to go again into this.

1. One set of thinkers have supposed our metalliferous formations to be due to subterranean fires.

(*a*) The evidences in favour of this view are purely hypothetical. Trap rocks have been thrown up from below in a molten state, and they have overflowed more recent formations; consequently it was easy to suppose that either by sublimation, or in a state of igneous fusion, metallic sulphurets may have filled fissures prepared to receive them.

(*b*) The evidences against this view are—that the heat of the earth does not increase regularly with the depth, but that the ratio of increase is a diminishing quantity; and mathematical philosophers have shown that the doctrine of subterranean fires is not tenable. Volcanoes are proved to be very superficial phenomena; and beside this, there is no evidence to show that any, even the oldest volcanoes, ever produced mineral veins.

(*c*) Again, mineral veins contain many crystalline substances, which could not have been formed by heat.

2. Another class of enquirers refer all the phenomena of mineral lodes to water. Werner, standing on the rock at the back of Botallack engine-house, said "I require nothing more than what I see before me to convince me that water, and water only, has been at work."

(*a*) The difficulties which have been urged are, that sulphurets, as of iron, copper, and lead, are not readily formed from water.

(*b*) That the mamilated condition of many ores indicate the action of heat.

(*c*) That crystals are found in lodes of the same character as those which are found in iron furnaces, and in artificially-formed metal slags.

3. Electricity has been said to be an active agent in producing mineral lodes, and Mr. R. W. Fox's experiments have been brought forward to support this view, and the electrict currents detected in mineral lodes have been thought to support this view.

(*a*) The objection to this hypothesis is, that those who have followed Mr. Fox in this enquiry state that the electricity which he and they have detected in the lodes is not any current circulating *through* them, but local currents, generated *in* them, by the chemical changes going on within them, by the action of air and water on the ores.

4. Magnetism has been again and again appealed to as giving evidence of being an active agent, because the lodes, as we find them, bear some relation to the magnetic axis of the earth.

(*a*) That direction has much to do in determining metalliferous formation is commonly admitted. Is the evidence conclusive that the direction has any relation to the magnetic force? This is a question often asked.

(*b*) The magnetic axis is now 20° 50′ west of the Earth's axis, or true north. This, the magnetic pole, is constantly varying.

In 1580 the variation was	11° 17′	East of North.
In 1662 the magnetic axis and the Earth's axis coincided; there was no variation..		
In 1740 the variation was	9° 40′	West of North.
In 1760 the variation was	19° 30′	" "
In 1800 the variation was	24° 36′	" "
In 1815 the variation was	24° 27′	" "

This last being the maximum variation, since which the magnetic axis has been returning towards the Earth's axis. How, it is asked, can any variable force, such as this, produce a constant effect in a fixed unchanging direction? It must be remembered that no one of these questions can be answered by guessing. It is by no means improbable that the solution of our great problem is to be found under one of the four conditions: of Heat, Water, Electricity, or Magnetism. Has inductive science, aided by a knowledge of all the laws which regulate those forces, been brought to bear on the examination of mineral lodes?

ABERDARE PATENT STEAM FUEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Messrs. Fuller and Horsey submitted for sale, by public auction, on Tuesday, the patent fuel works belonging to the above company. These works were constructed in 1859, and occupy a site of about three acres of land, held from the Marquis of Bute for a term of 63 years, at a ground rent of 50*l.* per annum. The quantity of fuel at present made is from 200 to 250 tons per week; but it is estimated that by a small outlay in some additional apparatus this quantity may be largely increased. Coal is obtained from the Aberdare Collieries by a tramway running into the works, and also from other collieries in the neighbourhood by canal barges, the price for the small coal not exceeding 1s. per ton. After having paid every manufacturing expense, including the freight to Cardiff, there has been realised, even at the present rate of production, a profit of something like 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton; but as the productive capabilities of the works can be greatly extended by a small outlay the profit upon an increased quantity—say, 1000 tons per week—would probably be as much as 5s. per ton, arising from the fact that the standing charges would be but slightly increased, to whatever extent the manufacture of this patent fuel might be carried on. Various reasons are ascribed as the cause of the failure of the company formed for the purpose of manufacturing this approved commodity, not the least probable of which is the want of an adequate working capital. An outlay of more than 9000*l.* has been made upon these works. They are provided by the patented invention of Mr. G. Ashcroft, of Cardiff, which consists in working the presses partly by an accumulator and then by suitable force-pumps, and of an improved method of carrying the rams back into the cylinders after they have exerted the requisite pressure, the combined effect being much accelerated speed in working. That these improved presses fully carry out the object of the invention is practically borne out by the hard-pressed fuel they have produced, which has been moved from place to place without any detriment to it, and is in no way affected by hot climates. The "biddings" for the works, plant, &c., commenced at 2000*l.*, and were eventually knocked down for 2800*l.*, at which sum the property was declared "not sold." For the second lot, comprising the Blackweir Works, situated about one mile from Cardiff, no offer was made. Lot 3 consisted of the exclusive license of making and selling, under French and Belgian patents, Mr. G. Ashcroft's "Improvements in Hydraulic Presses." By an agreement with the vendors and Mr. John Piddington (of Gracechurch-street), patent agent, he is bound to pay the expense of keeping such foreign patents on foot, and is to receive half of the nett profits; for this, however, no offer was made.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

We may cast a retrospective glance with profit and advantage over the general position of Belgian metallurgy during the past year. Quotations appear to have experienced the following variations, month by month, at Liége and Charleroi:—

	Refined Pig.		Casting Pig, No. 1.		Rolled Irons.	
Months.	Liége.	Charleroi.	Liége.	Charleroi.	Liége.	Charleroi.
January	60s.	66s.	88s.	78s.	136s.	136s.
February	60	66	82	80	136	134
March	60	66	82	82	136	134
April	62	66	84	83	136	134
May	60	66	82	84	136	132
June	62	64	82	84	136	132
July	62	64	82	86	136	128
August	62	64	82	84	136	128
September	62	62	84	84	136	126
October	62	62	85	84	132	124
November	62	64	85	84	132	124
December	62	64	85	84	128	124

It is intended by these figures to indicate, as closely as possible, the average price per month per ton, but, to some extent, the quotations, it should be observed, are rather nominal than real, as, when industry is depressed, producers break through the ties which they form in periods of prosperity; and, competition becoming more serious, each firm grants on current prices bonifications proportioned to the importance of orders, periods of delivery, or conditions of payment. Such was the state of things in 1862, some metallurgical establishments, in order to secure work, having even reduced their prices to unremunerative rates. The ardent struggle carried on between the various works has been rendered evident enough at the adjudications made by the administration of State railways. The price of rails has even descended to 5*l.* 12s. per ton, but this rate, it is true, was offered only once. It is important to notice one tendency which Belgian siderurgical industry has evinced. For several years, in consequence of the very important outlet afforded by the Zollverein, the blast-furnaces of Belgium, especially those of Liége, easily ran off their pig, and several great establishments in the Meuse group also produced almost entirely for this district. But since metallurgy has made progress in Germany, and since numerous blast-furnaces have been erected there, the market of the Zollverein has become every day more restricted, so far as Belgian establishments are concerned; and Liége has, in consequence of the change, accumulated a considerable stock of pig. The industrials of the Meuse group have, then, been obliged to confine their production, and to address themselves to the works in the Charleroi district, which devote themselves specially to the transformation of pig into iron; and now it is considered that a blast-furnace can no longer exist by itself, but that it must have rolling works by its side. This consideration has led to the fusion of several siderurgical works in the Liége district. By way of compensation for a diminution in the exports of rough pig, an increase has occurred in the quantity of iron sent abroad from Belgium. This state of affairs admits of easy explanation. Almost everywhere Belgium meets with the competition of England in foreign markets, and, as regards pig, she grapples with her opponent at a disadvantage, as pig is produced in Great Britain at a cheaper rate than in Belgium, while the blast-furnaces are in the neighbourhood of sea-ports at which a very active commerce is carried on with all countries. Not only is the cost price lower, but the rate of freight is also less oppressive, and these two considerable advantages tell, of course, strongly in favour of Great Britain, as they refer to a cheap article, which may be classed among raw material. With iron the case is different, as labour—in other words, manual skill—enters much more into its production, as does capital; in other words, interest on money; and the rates of wages and interest not being much higher in Belgium than in England, it follows that the margin between the cost prices of irons fabricated in the two countries is not so great as the difference between the relative cost of pig. Thus, while pig stands at 3*l.* 4s. per ton at Charleroi, it is quoted at only 2*l.* 8s. per ton in Scotland and the Cleveland district, showing a difference of 33 per cent., while irons are quoted at 6*l.* per ton in Belgium, and 5*l.* 4s. per ton in Wales, showing a difference of only 15 per cent. Even here it will be seen that the balance inclines in favour of England, but Belgium has a marked advantage as regards the quality of her iron, a quality of which producers are so certain that they do not shrink from guarantees of two or three years for rails which they send into foreign countries. Another consideration in favour of Belgium is that its metallurgical establishments may be expected to exhibit considerable progress in the attainment of a cheaper rate of production, since they now understand the necessity of specialising their fabrications. Thus, this establishment will in future only roll rails; that, small irons; and that, plates. If this course be persisted in, a marked progress may be expected, but it can only be sustained by external outlets undergoing a continual extension. The countries which now address themselves to Belgian works are—France, for irons in bars, girders, and plates; Holland, for irons of commerce and rails; Spain and Italy, for rails and railway plant; and, lastly, Switzerland, a newly-created market, which, thanks to the direct Luxembourg Railway, is acquiring a real importance. From a technical point of view, the course of events in 1862 is interesting, from the efforts made by some industrials to increase the production of their blast-furnaces, several of which can now deliver 40 tons per day, while one firm has decided on the construction of a universal rolling works; and the employment of the realdus of ancient forges has been introduced on a large scale in connection with the fabrication of pig. The balance-sheets of Belgian metallurgical works for 1862 will exhibit only small profits, but the year will also show that Belgian industry is robust and vigorous, that it possesses within itself sufficient elements of vitality to enable it to traverse most severe crises, and, even in a time of difficulty, to enter into open struggle with the colossal industrial power of England.

Having devoted some time to an examination of the past in Belgium, let us now glance at the present and the future. The situation of the iron market is considered to have rather improved; prices of both pig and iron have slightly hardened, and it is expected that ensuing contracts will exhibit rising prices, especially with regard to rails, which Belgian industrials contend are of better quality than those with which they have to compete from England. The Société du Nord de la Belgique, has just contracted for 6000 tons of rails, required for the Antwerp and Hasselt Railway, with MM. de Dorlodot Frères and the works of the Société Générale de Couillet et de Châtelineau. Holders of iron minerals maintain their prices, and have confidence in the future. As regards coal, the situation is far from good, business at Charleroi being very restricted, so that stocks accumulate from day to day. Coal dispatched early in the season into France finds its chief demand only at Paris, and domestic consumption has been much curtailed by the exceptional mildness of the season; the consequence is that at Charleroi the stores are not reduced, and that there is a great want of orders. Besides, the continual extension witnessed in the workings of the Pas-de-Calais basin has led to a serious competition against Belgian coal in the North of France. All these causes influence in a disastrous manner the exportation of Belgian coal into France, and if the present state of things is prolonged much further the coal industry of this part of Belgium will have to pass through a painful crisis. The fabrication of briquettes has acquired a considerable development; they are employed not only for engines in works and locomotives on railways, but also enter into use for domestic purposes. Orders for them are well sustained, and prices are very firm.

With regard to metallurgy in France, the annual official *exposé* of the situation of the empire contends—as, indeed, it argues with respect to almost everything else—that it is in a satisfactory position. At St. Dizier the last quotation for pig presents a reduction of 2s. per ton as compared with the preceding week, showing that the rise which recently took place was not well founded. The fall is explained by the fact that proprietors of blast-furnaces have sought to free themselves from previously accumulated stocks; as they have generally succeeded there remains but little on hand, with the exception of a lot of 2000 tons, which was merely purchased on speculative account. Some tolerably important contracts have been entered into, deliveries to be made from January to April, at 5*l.* 10s. per ton; and another contract, deliveries to be made in March and April, has been secured at 5*l.* 8s. per ton; in mixed pig, a small lot has been dealt in at 5*l.* per ton. The price of irons is better sustained, but it varies from one works to the other; first-class have ranged from 9*l.* 8s. to 9*l.* 12s. per ton; mixed rolled irons have fallen 8s. per ton, and preserve the scale of 8s. per class. A rather important fall has taken place in irons of commerce fabricated in works in the centre of France. The Creusot Works recently addressed a circular to iron merchants, informing them that it had reduced its prices 5d., but some hours afterwards it sent telegraphic despatches to announce that after full reflection it had decided on making a diminution of one franc, or 10d. As a set-off to this policy on the part of the Creusot establishment, the forgemasters of the Loire decided on a reduction of 1s. 5d. The coal production effected in France in 1862 is officially stated to have been about 1,900,000 tons in excess of the aggregate extraction attained in 1859, when 7,482,572 tons were raised. That the coal production of France has increased enormously since the stimulus communicated to every branch of industry by the introduction of steam took effect, will be seen in the fact that in 1849 the total of indigenous coal raised only amounted to 4,046,920 tons; in 1839 to 2,994,861 tons; in 1829 to 1,741,570 tons, and in 1819 to 964,070 tons. The progress noticeable in the extraction during the last three years exceeds, it will be noticed, the advance effected during the 10 years between 1839 and 1849. Prices did not sensibly vary in 1862, showing that the demand has fully kept pace with the increased production, and has, indeed, involved and necessitated it. The production of pig-iron of all kinds last year in France is estimated at 1,053,000 tons, of the computed value of 5,405,200*l.* The fabrication of pig with wood fell off last year 13,000 tons as compared with 1861, but the production of pig with coke and coal assumed greater proportions in 1862, having exceeded the quantity turned out in 1861 by 136,300 tons.

There has not been much change in copper at Paris since allusion was last made to the subject under this head. English, in plates, has been quoted 99*l.*; Lake Superior, 107*l.*; Chilian, 91*l.*; and Corocoro mineral, 92*l.* 10s. Old coppers have been in good demand at Havre, about 18 tons having been dealt in last week at 52*l.* to 57*l.* 4s. for yellow, and 84*l.* to 87*l.* for red. The total importation of Lake Superior copper last year at Havre was 253 tons, prices ranged from 95*l.* to 106*l.*, and the stock amounted, Dec. 31, to 539 tons. Of Chilian, 2200 tons were imported into Havre last year, quotations ranged from 84*l.* to 92*l.*, and the stock at the close of December was nearly 1200 tons. As regards copper obtained from other sources of supply, the year closed with a stock of about 255 tons. Old coppers have had a very easy sale all through the year, prices having ranged from 84*l.* to 92*l.* for red, and from 52*l.* to 60*l.* for yellow; the quantity remaining on the spot is almost *nil*, and will soon be run off. The importations of copper minerals amounted last year to 81,580 sacs, quotations ranging from 86*l.* to 98*l.* per ton. The last quotations at Marseilles were—Toka, 92*l.*; Spanish, 90*l.*; Chilian and Peruvian, 90*l.*; old red copper, 88*l.*; old red copper for sheathing, 102*l.*; yellow ditto, 88*l.* per ton. The Antwerp market at the last dates was inanimate; 741 bars had arrived from Hamburg. Prices have been nominal, with scarcely any transactions at Berlin and Cologne; and the Hamburg market has also been dull. As regards tin, the Amsterdam market has been calm at 69 fls.; at Rotterdam, a lot of 700 blocks of Banca has found a purchaser on the same terms, at which there remained sellers. No transactions took place in tin last year at Havre, but 570 bars of Peruvian remain in warehouse, for which it has been found impossible to obtain an offer. Banca has been quoted 132*l.* at Marseilles. Paris has not presented much business in tin; the last quotation for Banca was 123*l.*; Detroit, 121*l.*; and English, 116*l.* The article has been neglected at Berlin, Cologne, and Hamburg; but former rates have not experienced any variation. Rough French lead has been maintained at Paris at 22*l.*, and Spanish ditto at 22*l.* 4s. per ton. About 10,000 saumons arrived at Havre in the course of December, and of this quantity the greater part was sold directly; about 100 to 150 tons of Spanish remained last week on this market, and the quotation was 20*l.* 2s. to 20*l.* 4s. per ton; prices ranged at Havre, in 1862, from 18*l.* 10s. to 20*l.* 4s. per ton. At Rotterdam lead has been firm, and Stolberg has maintained fully former rates. A good demand and firm prices have also been noted at Cologne. At Hamburg, although exportations are less active, the works maintain prices with firmness, and the quantities disposable are unimportant. The Société de la Vieille Montagne has modified its rates for rolled zinc (ordinary numbers) as follows:—In Belgium, 22*l.* 8s. per ton; at Cologne, 23*l.* per ton; and in France (since Dec. 18), 22*l.* per ton. Rough Silesian zinc remains calm at Paris at 18*l.* 8s. per ton. At Havre buyers have offered 18*l.*, but there does not appear to be a disposition to sell at less than 18*l.* 8s.; the stock in first hands ranges from 250 tons to 300 tons. Affairs have been tolerably animated at Breslau, and the Hamburg market has also been calmer.

It appears that, although the Spanish Government has adjourned for 15 months—that is, to April 1, 1864—the somewhat extensive modifications in its customs tariff, to which allusion was made recently under this head, some reductions have, nevertheless, taken place. Thus, pig-iron is in future to pay a duty of 17s. 6d. per ton when imported under the national flag, or 20s. 9d. per ton when received under a foreign flag. Iron in bars or rolled is to pay 4*l.* 4s. per ton when entered under the national flag, or 5*l.* 1s. per ton when imported under a foreign flag. These are very heavy duties, but it is satisfactory to find that the Spanish Government has not—although loudly assailed by interested parties—abandoned, after all, the principle of freer trade, and that a year hence it will again devote serious consideration to the subject.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JAN. 22.—We have nothing new to report respecting the Coal Trade here, although it is, on the whole, considered a little brisker. We have not heard of the disagreement being adjusted at the Seghill Colliery as yet. The weather has been extremely mild during the last few months, not at all like winter, but a few days ago a great change took place. On the 17th and 18th, during the night, the weather was very squally and rough, and on Monday, the 19th, Admiral Fitzroy's signal was up at Shields, heavy winds being expected from the south. On the 20th, at two o'clock A.M., a tremendous squall broke on Newcastle, attended with heavy rain. It appeared to be from the north-west, and was very violent. This was after a short interval succeeded by another of the same character, and the wind continued very strong the whole night. At daybreak the weather looked extremely black and tempestuous, and shortly afterwards a heavy snow-storm commenced, the snow falling in large masses, so that the ground was speedily covered to a depth of 6 in. Thus ends our promised fine, genial weather, and, of course, most outdoor works are brought to a stand; but the coal trade will, no doubt, recover a stimulus by the sudden change, as the weather continues extremely cold and stormy.

The pitmen and other workmen on the Walker Colliery have subscribed the handsome sum of 36*l.* for the widows of those who suffered in the late explosion. The workmen and their employers at the Cowpen Collieries have satisfactorily arranged their differences. In the North Pit the men have got an advance of 1d. per ton; in the Isabella Pit, some parts 1d., others ¼d., and the remaining part of the mine no advance. In the Hannahs there is no advance. There are several minor privileges which the men have obtained. The lads have got an advance of ¼d. per score.

The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says that the great success which has attended the operations of the Rosedale Mining Company, in working the top seam of the Cleveland ironstone (so highly appreciated, alone or as a mixture), has aroused the attention of many gentlemen connected with the irontrade to be directed to the new district now opening out by the formation of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Branch Railway, from Castleton to Grosmont. In the Dale of Fryup, in Danby, the top seam shows a thickness of about 12 feet, and may be distinctly traced along the entire east side of this dale to a point contiguous to the above railway. A branch of about three miles will be made, in order to bring the more distant ironstone to the main line; and as abundant water flows through the district, it is probable that blast-furnaces will be erected near the stone. Limestone of excellent quality can be conveniently obtained.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JAN. 22.—The Iron Trade continues healthy and steadily active. The orders in hand are not generally of very large amount, but they come in continuously, and most of the works are well employed. An order for H. girder iron, 9 in. wide, has recently been taken in South Staffordshire. It is intended for shipbuilding. Pig-iron is not selling very actively just now, and buyers appear to anticipate that purchases may be made at rather lower rates as the quarter advances. This, however, depends on the demand for finished iron. The collieries are very actively employed, and the demand rather exceeds the supply; new workings, however, are in course of being opened, which will adjust the balance. A fortnight ago, reference was made to two pairs of rolls for Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, which were being made in Wolverhampton, and each of which weighed 11¼ tons, being, probably, the largest ever made. They will, however, sink into almost insignificance when compared with some which are now wanted, and which are to weigh upwards of 33 tons each!

The failure of Messrs. Holroyd and Norton, iron merchants, of Laurence Poutney-hill, London, has excited some interest in South Staffordshire and Shropshire, where they have creditors. They have, however, long been regarded as straitened, and manufacturers have been unwilling to deal with them except for cash. It is not thought that their insolvency will effect anyone previously regarded as sound. None of the principal banks in Staffordshire or Shropshire is said to be involved.

The Midland Counties Union Banking Company has abbreviated its title to that of the Midland Banking Company. The first issue of 5000 shares have been, it is stated, allotted, and it is added that the applications were considerably in excess of the number to be distributed. The new company began operations at the bank of Sir Francis Goodricke, on Wednesday, the manager of which has become the permanent manager of the bank, and of the other branches to be formed in adjoining towns.

Two men were killed by the breaking of a wire-rope at the collieries of Messrs. Williamson, Sandyford, near Golden Hill, in the Staffordshire Potteries, at noon on Tuesday. They were being raised from the shaft, and when within ten yards of the surface, the wire-rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom and killed. The rope appeared sound, and the banksman, at the inquest, said that just before the accident he saw that the rope was off the pulley, and it is supposed that this was caused by the force of the gale on that day. Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, was present at the inquest. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

At the Tunstall Police Court, in North Staffordshire, to-day, three men, one of them a butty, were summoned by the proprietors of the Clough Hall Colliery, near that town, for disregard of regulations. The two colliers pleaded guilty to having used naked lights after they were warned not to do so, and were each fined 40s. and costs. The butty was charged with permitting a man to descend the pit before he had first examined it, as required by the special rules, and for this offence was also fined 40s. and costs. An explosion occurred at the colliery, but was, happily, not a fatal one. Mr. Harding, the solicitor for the prosecutions, said they were determined, in all cases of neglect of regulations, to summon the offenders, whether loss of life or personal injury resulted or not; and the magistrates expressed their approval of this course, and warned the defendants that another conviction would entail imprisonment without the option of paying a fine. This is another instance of proprietors of mines taking on themselves the duty of enforcing the colliery regulations, which it is very desirable they should do. In some of the cases previously adverted to, it was only after being urged by the Government Inspector that the proprietors took that course.—At the Sedgley Police Court, on Monday, J. Goodnight, an engine-tender, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having, while he ought to have been attending his duty at the engine at the Spring Vale Ironworks, gone to a public-house and kept the works standing while he got tipsy.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JAN. 22.—A slight despondency has pervaded the Iron Trade for the last few days. This may be accounted for by various circumstances which have occurred, and which have conjointly retarded the expected improvement. It will be remembered that a few months since, when an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. took place in the price of iron, reference was made in the *Mining Journal* to the danger of being too hasty in increasing the make. Despite this caution, however, coupled with the declaration of several leading ironmasters to the same effect, additional furnaces were prepared and put in blast. It is believed that the improvement manifested warranted the lighting of a few more furnaces, but certainly not to the extent it was carried. Judging from the quantity of coke sent from Monmouthshire to the Staffordshire Ironworks, it is pretty evident that a greater increase in the make has taken place there than in this district. Another source of depression is the fact that buyers are now balancing their books for the past year, and but few purchases will be made for some weeks to come. The Canadian, Russian, and the Baltic ports are also closed for the remainder of the cold season, and much trade will not be done before April. All these circumstances have their effect upon the trade, and what is astonishing to many is how prices keep up so well. There is no change to report in quotations, but, in consequence of the extraordinary news from America, buyers are not quite so ready to give orders. The proposed alteration in the Spanish Customs tariff on iron is looked upon with considerable favour in this district, and the result of such a measure cannot fail to be important. A large quantity of rails and other descriptions of iron is being exported from South Wales to Spain, and it is expected that the new tariff will cause a largely-increased demand. The Coal Trade has been materially affected by the unsettled and unfavourable weather. The gale of Sunday and Monday night prevented many ships from leaving the different ports, and the arrival of others has been delayed through the tempestuous weather. Many of the steam coal collieries have in consequence been working short time, and the house coal proprietors also are not over busy. If the expected improvement takes place in the iron trade it cannot fail to benefit the coal trade as well, as such a large quantity of coal will be required for manufacturing purposes.

Another important wages case has just been decided by Judge Falconer, at the Aberdare County Court. The plantiff was a collier named Joseph Morgan, who brought action against Messrs. Nixon and Co. for 4*l.* 17s. 9d., wages alleged to be due. Mr. Plews appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Smith and Linton for the defendants. The plaintiff was employed as a collier by the defendants, and the month for which he claimed the wages ended on the 16th. In consequence of the introduction of the long wall system to the colliery, the plaintiff left on the 20th, and the defendants contended that he had forfeited the whole of the wages due—the 4*l.* 17s. 9d.,

and his wages from the 16th to the 20th. The pay took place on the 23d, when, according to the practice of the colliery, plaintiff would have been paid the 4*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* His Honour, on carefully reviewing the various circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that the contract was an entire month to month, and there was no right of detainer of the wages of one month because they did not happen to have been paid over so soon as they were earned. It was clear, however, that plaintiff had forfeited his right to his wages from the 16th to the 20th, and he was liable for damages on account of not having given notice. Where the amount of damage could be anticipated to a sufficient amount to check breaches of contract, it would be well to insert the same in the contract, and then no dispute would occur. Judgment for the plaintiff accordingly, for the month ending on the 16th.

The almost unprecedented increase in the commerce and population of the Principality during the last 20 years has been the means of extending every branch of business except one—banking. Nearly the same firms that provided Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, and the smaller towns with banking accommodation 20 years ago occupy the same position still, and monopolise all the business. This is not what ought to be the case in a district of such remarkable progress, and it is gratifying to find that at last a project has been successfully brought before the public, under the appropriate title of the Bank of Wales, which will be the means of giving increased banking facilities to the commercial public of North and South Wales. Various circumstances might be mentioned which would conclusively prove that additional banks are required in the district; but it is only necessary to state that the directors and shareholders of the Bank of Wales may rely on being heartily supported. The subject will be again referred to in a future report.

One of the local papers makes the following observations in reference to the liberality of Mrs. Darby, of Victoria Park, Ebbw Vale:—"It is a lamentable fact that the female part of the population of the mining districts of Wales has been almost totally neglected, having been obliged at an early age to work in our coal and iron mines for the purpose of getting a livelihood, and, in consequence of which, they know but little or nothing of domestic concerns. Mrs. Darby, on her coming to reside in this valley, soon saw the defect, and at once began to devise means for its remedy. Her attention was not, however, confined to this matter, but was also directed to several young women who had for a length of time been infirm, and whose complaints had baffled the skill of our medical men, and by her instrumentality she has sent them to London hospitals, where they have been perfectly cured, and will probably long live to bless the day that Mrs. Darby came to reside at Ebbw Vale. The next thing this good lady did was the establishment of two infant schools, which were fitted up at a very great cost, and which will, in all probability, prove a blessing to future generations; and some time ago, in order to give the mine and forge girls an opportunity of learning the useful arts of sewing, reading, and writing, she commenced evening schools, over which she presides herself, and it is very pleasing to know that competent teachers have also been appointed at each of these schools. We have every reason to believe that if this movement be duly appreciated by the females of the district, it will be of special advantage to them and the population generally." The above speaks for itself, and commends itself to the notice of wealthy ladies residing in the mining districts "to go and do likewise."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JAN. 22.—Considering the period of the year, and the critical position of affairs in America, the Iron Trade is in a far more satisfactory position than at any similar period for years past. The demand for bars is moderate, but we have an active enquiry for rails and railway ironwork generally. Should only a portion of the proposed new lines and extensions receive parliamentary sanction, there is no doubt but that there will be a very large demand for railway ironwork for the new lines, to say nothing of that which is required for the maintenance of permanent way. The Steel Trade is also improving, and there is reason to believe that there will be a considerable improvement in the spring of the year in all departments of the iron industry.

A serious and fatal accident took place at the West Staveley Colliery, Derbyshire, on Sunday evening last, by which a man named David Haigh lost his life. Haigh was sent down the shaft to see how the water was in the pit, and he got on the cage for that purpose, when the signal was given to "lower down;" the engine got on the centre, and whilst the engineman was attempting to prize the wheel the rope became detached from the chair, and the cage fell down the pit with Haigh in it, and he was killed. Calvin's patent safety-cage apparatus was attached, and the question was how had it failed to act. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, when a searching enquiry was instituted before Mr. Busby, the coroner. Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector of Mines, was present, and assisted in the conduct of the enquiry. It was elicited that the engineman, although he had been 14 years at his post, could neither read nor write, and was totally unacquainted with the rule which forbids an engineman to leave the handle of his engine. It was explained in the evidence that the deceased's pocket had caught in the slides and prevented the grippers, which would otherwise have held the cage, from acting. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and they requested the coroner to censure Mr. Moody, the manager, for the neglect of which he had been guilty, in not bringing to the engineman a knowledge of the rules especially framed for his guidance. The coroner gave the manager a severe reprimand for his neglect.

The flooding of Edmund's Main Colliery has been completed, but it will probably be two or three months before the water is pumped out, and the bodies recovered. We take the following figures from the register, kept by the person appointed for the purpose. In the first week of June there were 92,740 cubic feet of air per minute passing through the workings; in July, 90,830; in August, 88,980; in September, 88,760; in October, 86,690; in November, 86,595; and on Dec. 6 (two days before the explosion), 85,620. This quantity of air was carefully distributed through the whole of the workings, and at the dip-faces—the furthest point from the shaft—the air-current was always spoken of as being particularly strong. On referring to the same authority we find that on Nov. 3 there were 9555 cubic feet of air passing over the faces; on the 7th there were 13,650; on the 11th, 12,740; on Dec. 3d, 11,830; on the 6th, 10,010; and on the 6th (two days before the explosion), when the last measurement was made, there were 10,465 cubic feet per minute. The dip-faces were between 1200 and 1300 yards from the shaft. The efficiency of the ventilation of the mine was generally admitted. All the witnesses examined at the inquest admitted that the air was strong and sweet in nearly every part of the workings, and some of them said they had a difficulty in carrying lights about the mine, owing to the strength of the air current. But the cause of the explosion was the incautious—to use no stronger term—use of gunpowder to blast the coal at the dip-faces; and nothing has yet been adduced that can justify the conduct of the person—whoever he was—that authorised or permitted the use of such a hazardous means of getting the coal, in places where there was so much gas that naked lights were nominally prohibited.

The Mill Dam Mining Company have agreed to put down a new pumping-engine at their mine at Hucklow. The Eyam Mine is doing better, but nothing definite has been decided upon with regard to the North Derbyshire undertaking.

The local share markets, so far as mining stocks are concerned, is flat, and little business is done. The prices quoted for several mines are merely nominal. For other shares there is a brisk enquiry.

The operation of bending the first armour-plate for the iron frigate *Achilles*, 50, at Chatham Dockyard, has been successfully accomplished. The plate operated upon was one of a large number supplied to the Admiralty by the Parkgate Company, Yorkshire, and was of the best possible iron. Its dimensions were 15 ft. 3 in. in length, 3 ft. 2 in. in breadth, and 4½ in. in thickness, the weight being 3 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. The plates received from the Parkgate Foundry, being all of rolled iron, require no annealing, as is the case with those shaped under the operations of the steam-hammer, the hammering process which they undergo in their manufacture rendering them so exceedingly hard that it is impossible to bend, plane, drill, and otherwise prepare them until they have undergone the annealing process in the furnace.

MINES AND THEIR PROSPECTS.—Under the title of "Remarks on a few Cornish and Welsh Mines and their Prospects," a very useful little pamphlet has just been issued by Mr. T. E. W. Thomas, of Liverpool and London. He draws no invidious comparisons, but points out mines which if invested in will probably return large profits. He has not selected dividend mines, in advocating which others are already in the field, but he has chosen from the progressive mines a few that are likely to be dividend-paying in a short space of time. He very justly remarks, that it is to this description of adventure that is owing all the suddenly-accumulated wealth obtained from mining speculation—it is this class of share that is found one day having only a nominal value of a few shillings or pounds, suddenly improve on the next, so as scarcely to be purchased at an advance of 400 or 500 per cent. East Caradon, the best mine of the day, was so situated that shares could have been purchased at 1*s.* 6*d.* each; they have since been sold at 55*l.* per share, and are at present readily saleable at 45*l.* The effect of a rise such as this can be readily seen—it compensates for a large number of fruitless speculations. If only five shares in each of twelve mines be purchased at 1*l.* per share, and only one mine go to the price of 25*l.* per share, a by no means uncommon rise, the capitalist will receive back twice the amount invested, even should the remaining eleven mines prove utterly worthless—which could scarcely be supposed to be the case. Mr. Thomas does not profess to point out all the mines which will turn out prizes during the current year, but to have selected a sufficient number of promising speculations to ensure a profit to those who invest according to his advice. With regard to the Mining Share Market, Mr. Thomas observes that much has been lately said and written on the system of "bulling" and "bearing," and doing business for fortnightly settlements, as is now the prevailing custom. He says he cannot detect the great disadvantage arising from the system, and that there really is no great disadvantage, since the only men condemning it are those who are notorious as being always "bulls" or "bears," and as being usually unsuccessful. He continues, that it must be admitted that the settlement of accounts, however speculative, is now much more satisfactory than it formerly was, there being a day for the settlement appointed by the Committee of the Mining Exchange, and the rules relating thereto are framed for the strict observance of every member. Mr. Thomas does not lose sight of the fact that there is an advantage to be derived from doing business with ready money, but very justly observes that the "bulls" and "bears" are the life of the market, and that without their assistance many mines would fare much worse than they do now. True merit and value in any undertaking is certain to outlive the prejudice of individuals, and will cause a steady advance in market price, despite the "bears," or those who complain of them. The selection made appears to show a fair appreciation of the various mining districts, both of Cornwall and Wales, and he supports his arguments in favour of each mine by giving a succinct and interesting account of it. In reference to Welsh gold mines, he observes that he is of opinion that gold mining in Wales, taken in a general point of view, and as a means for employment of capital, is not only unprofitable, but ruinous, and he advises his readers to avoid gold companies' shares as a primary maxim. The opinions given are generally sound, and although in some cases the reader may disagree with the writer, he is not likely to be charged with recommending without due consideration.

GREAT BARRIER COMPANY.—This company's harbour of Port Fitzroy is considered by competent persons to be by far the most convenient for the New Zealand port of call for the proposed line of steamers between England and Australia *via* Panama, which is again being agitated in the colony. We understand New South Wales has voted a subsidy of 50,000*l.*, and New Zealand 30,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Crosbie Ward, the Postmaster-General of the latter colony, has just arrived in this country, charged to make a contract in association with the agent of New South Wales, for a monthly postal service, *via* Panama, and there would, therefore, appear a strong probability of the project being carried out. Port Fitzroy is pronounced to be one of the finest harbours in the world; it is perfectly easy of access, and its selection would save at least 100 miles as compared with Auckland, besides other inconveniences. It is in the direct line of route.

The Havre journal talks of a diamond, just found by a negro in Brazil, far exceeding in dimensions the Koh-i-noor. It adds that Sambo means to establish with the proceeds a settlement for free blacks.

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE PITS, AND THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Not long ago the question as to the relative merits of North Country and South Wales Coal was one in the discussion of which the readers of the *Mining Journal* took particular interest, and an equal amount of attention is now directed to the coal of South Yorkshire; not with the view of comparing it with the produce either of the North Country district or South Wales, but in order to ascertain what additional efforts can be made to further augment the sale of South Yorkshire coal in London, to the mutual benefit of the producer and consumer.

The South Yorkshire may justly claim the denomination of the "Coal for the Middle Classes," inasmuch as it is a description of fuel which is low in price, burns slowly, makes a bright fire, and gives an intense heat; and although it may not be capable of competing with the North Country coal in the drawing-room of the wealthy, it must be admitted that, with ordinary care, South Yorkshire coal can be supplied in London in a condition which will enable it to be burnt in the domestic fire-grate with as great satisfaction as the most expensive fuel that can be purchased. It should at all times be remembered that the North Country and the South Yorkshire coals are of very distinct geological age—the one being the carboniferous proper, whilst the other occurs much higher up in the scale. The North Country coal is so compact, and from its conchoidal fracture and highly bituminous character as compared with the Yorkshire coal, in which the carbon largely predominates, affording a good open fire, is so disposed to fall together into a solid block, that frequent stirring is absolutely necessary, whilst the South Yorkshire coal having a cubical fracture is not disposed to fall together, and may be burned almost until consumed without touching. It is only those who treat the Yorkshire coal as if it were North Country that complain of it. The frequent stirring necessary with North Country coal causes a large amount of small unburnt coal to fall into the ashpit, and hence it is that "throwing up the ashes" assists so well in keeping "a good back" to the fire. But such treatment literally spoils a fire of Yorkshire coal, for a reason that will be at once obvious. If the Yorkshire coal be left to itself to burn—nothing more being done than to clear the bottom of the grate each time a fresh charge of fuel is supplied—there will be no cause of complaint either of dirt or waste, for if so treated nothing will fall into the ashpit but a very small quantity of incombustible ash, composed probably of burnt lime, with a little burnt oxide of iron.

To secure such results, however, as these with the coals of South Yorkshire it is absolutely necessary that the consumer should have them of fair average quality at least, and well screened, and the existence of the complaint that all inland coal is objectionable may probably be attributed to the fact that usually much too little attention is given to this subject. The great inlet for South Yorkshire coals has long been the Great Northern Railway, yet hitherto their arrangements for receiving the traffic at their metropolitan station have been of the most unsatisfactory character—a large proportion of the coal being literally pulverised, to the great loss of the owner who sends the coal to market, and to the disadvantage of the consumer, who has to pay a higher price to prevent the owner's loss being greater. The coal, as received at the King's Cross depôt, is dropped from the truck by the simple withdrawal of the bottom, and allowed to fall no less than 14 ft., which, of course, materially adds to the proportion of small to be removed by screening. We have, during the past week, taken the opportunity of examining the coal-tipping machine which was designed by Mr. Samuel Plimsoll some 12 months since, and which has ever since its invention been in use at the slips which the Great Northern Company have provided for Mr. Plimsoll's exclusive use. When the coal is dropped into the bays in the usual way, the large extra proportion of small coal produced naturally induces the seller to take every opportunity to send some small to the consumer; yet still for every 100 tons sent from the pits only 92 tons can be sold as house coal. The result will be obvious—the consumer must pay the seller from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton extra to compensate him for the loss by small. Mr. Plimsoll obviates the difficulty by an ingenious arrangement, which enables him to sell 97 tons to the consumer in London out of every 100 tons sent from the pit, and to guarantee that this 97 tons shall be entirely free from small.

At the pit's mouth the most complete arrangements have long been in use for getting the coal into the trucks without any admixture of small; yet until Mr. Plimsoll exerted himself a diametrically opposite course seems to have been taken at London; a curious fact when it is considered that the price of coal at the pit's mouth is considerably less than one-half of what it is at the King's Cross depôt. It is satisfactory to learn that the Great Northern Company are inclining to Mr. Plimsoll's views, since it cannot be doubted that the adoption of his system of tipping must prove alike beneficial to the coalowners, the London agents, the Great Northern Company, and the consumers generally. We have seen in the engineers' office of the Great Northern Railway a plan for carrying a timber viaduct across the present dealer's coal yard, so as to connect the ordinary traffic lines with the extensive range of wharves just acquired by Mr. Plimsoll on the opposite side of the canal, and we cannot imagine a more desirable improvement. The coal as received would be at once sent into the new depôt, and each seller have a certain proportion of space allotted to him, and would conduct his business according to his usual custom. But this is not all: so great are the facilities that will be offered by the arrangement devised by Mr. Plimsoll (a model of which may be seen in that gentleman's office) that comparatively little of the coal received will leave the truck in which it is brought from the pit until it is put into the sacks to be delivered to the consumer.

With respect to the economy, the result of using Mr. Plimsoll's tipping apparatus is a diminution of waste to the enormous extent of *sixty per cent.* Under the ordinary system, as employed at King's Cross, the loss is 8 tons in the 100, whilst with Mr. Plimsoll's tip 3 tons in the 100 is the maximum. In addition to this the labour of the men is reduced, and the coal is supplied to the consumer in a much better condition. We think Mr. Plimsoll is entitled to every congratulation both from the coal owners and the London agents for the exertions he has made in developing the South Yorkshire coal trade in London, and there is no reason to doubt that his pecuniary recompense will be ample.

LLANTWIT VARDRE COLLIERY COMPANY.—As an explanation for the delay which has occurred in getting the Llantwit Vardre Colliery into operation, it is stated that there has been some difficulty between the lawyers as to the terms of the lease; fortunately, however, all differences have now been amicably adjusted, and it is reported that an important accession has been made to the board, which is at present considered to be unusually strong. Operations will be commenced immediately, and as the railway company are going to make the tramway to connect the colliery with their line, the Llantwit Vardre Colliery Company will be able to get their coal to Cardiff upon exceedingly advantageous terms.

The BANTRY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY are busily engaged in making both slates and slabs, and no doubt is entertained that at no distant period the shareholders will be remunerated for their outlay and perseverance. From this it will be seen that the opinion expressed by Mr. Ethelstane H. Blake, the company's consulting engineer, in his report for Jan. 1, that "by the month of May the company will be in a position to enter into contracts for the supply of slates," is not likely to prove to have been over sanguine. It is stated that the management of the company is conducted in the most careful manner, and that the utmost economy prevails in all departments.

THE COTTON PLANTATION COMPANY OF NATAL (LIMITED).—This company, whose prospectus is now current, has been brought out under excellent auspices, such as should, and we have no doubt will, attain for it early and complete success. The primary object is to possess and cultivate with cotton lands in the colony of Natal that have been specially selected for that purpose; and the capital, 150,000*l.*, is in 10*l.* shares, 10*s.* per share payable as deposit, and 30*s.* on allotment, with liberty to increase. Cotton is indigenous to the colony, where, raised from New Orleans seed, the plant becomes perennial, so remarkably appropriate are the soil, climate, rain-fall, &c., of Natal to its growth and perfection. Free labour being both cheap and abundant, and the facilities of transport equally good, it is estimated that Natal cotton can be raised, prepared, and transported to Liverpool at about 4d. per lb., which would always leave a large margin of profit, and if soon supplied enormous returns. In the direction we observe members of the Council of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, the President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and London firms of good standing, constituting a board of uncommon influence and practical knowledge. It follows that in this undertaking we welcome a very important means of increasing our cotton supply quickly and permanently, and thereby of the investment of capital under the most promising expectations of success.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal Mine has much improved, a good discovery having been made in the 162 north cross-cut. The western ground is looking better, and the prospects generally very favourable.

NETHER HEARTH.—This mine has been worked with varied success for the last 100 years. Some five years ago 6000*l.* worth of ore was extracted from a portion of one large lode. For some unexplained reason, however, the exploration of this lode was discontinued. During the last few weeks a discovery has been made, which will reward the perseverance of the shareholders. The shares, a few weeks ago worth only a few shillings, are now realising upwards of 30*s.*

SILVER VEIN MINE.—The first sampling of silver and copper ore has been made from the new workings at Silver Vein, and considering the very shallow depth to which the engine-shaft is sunk, we think that the sales augur well for the future. The lowest level is 20 fms., and from this and the 10 fm. level the present results have been produced—3¼ tons of best ore, which realised 8*l.* 4*s.* per ton; and 22 tons of seconds, which obtained 3*l.* 12*s.* per ton. In a few weeks a level will be driven off in the 30, which will better indicate the value of the mine. The assay taken in London of the 3¼ tons was 4 per cent. copper and 25 ozs. silver per ton; and for the 22 tons of seconds, 1½ per cent. for copper, and 14½ ozs. of silver. There were also sold on the same occasion 8 tons of the refuse of the old workings, which realised 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Neville, and Co., of Llanelly, were the highest bidders for all the three parcels at the prices stated. The workings at the old shaft, levels, and stopes will now be resumed, and the Silver Vein will, therefore, be quickly in active operation at all available points.

HINGSTON DOWN is looking well. The western shaft, which is sinking in easy ground, is upwards of 300 fms. from the eastern shaft, and as the lodes dip west a long channel of easy ore ground will be laid open. The western shaft when completed will be a great acquisition for the mine. No doubt the great granite hill on which this mine is situated will ultimately prove a second Caradon Hill for riches.

At BOSCEAN MINES the south lode at Lower Boscean, on the Great Guide at the 40, has been intersected, and is about 1½ ft. wide, containing stones of tin; it is now being driven on east and west to test its value. The 50 and 66, east of Guide, on Rowe's lode, are yielding fair returns of tin. At the 100 cross-cut south, at Goulding's, a lode has been found, containing good stones of tin, which is supposed to be the Gouldlode, and has a very kindly appearance.

At BOSCASWELL MINES the various works progress most favourably. The 150 and 160 are yielding good returns of tin. At the 170 the lode is from 12 to 15 in. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 80, 90, and 100, in the eastern part of the mines, are opening tin ground that will pay well. During the past week a new lode has been fallen in with in a cross-cut at the 100, west of Treweeke's shaft, towards the Trease portion of the Seaward sett; this lode is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, containing good stones of yellow copper, ground very favourable for driving. The 90 and 120 are being extended with all dispatch to intersect this lode, which is within a short distance of them.

EAST RUSSELL.—The pitwork at this mine is to be changed, which will cause some delay; this, however, will be fully compensated, as the engine will afterwards have to work much more slowly.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.—The directors of the Old Wheal Neptune Mining Company (of Cornwall) have elected Mr. A. Alison (late of Alison, Merry, and Conyngham, of Glasgow, and director of the Bank of Wales) Chairman. We hear that the prospects of this mine brighten as the works approach completion, two splendid lodes of copper and tin having recently been discovered in the course of cross-cutting. The expenditure on the mine up to this time is 6000*l.*; and it is expected that about 5000*l.* more will bring it into a dividend-paying state, so that the prospects of the mine are very encouraging.

MACHYNLLETH.—This week has seen the first lot of lead ore sent from this town by rail. Dyfngwm Mines sent about 35 tons on Tuesday, and Rhoswydol Mines a small lot. In the early part of the week a monster train came into the station, conveying, amongst other goods, an immense quantity of castings, in pans, wheels, frames, &c., all marked "Moshcimer's Patent." They were for the Merionethshire gold field. On being discharged they filled the greater part of the station, and created a great sensation by their strength, number, and variety. They were sent direct from Manchester, and in a few hours after leaving the foundry they were delivered within 20 miles of their destination: 1863 will yet prove the great year for Dolgelly gold fields

At CARNYORTH MINES the engine-shaft is now being sunk below the 100; the lode contains good stones of tin, and has a most kindly appearance; it is intended to extend the 100 and 112 east from above the shaft to explore the lodes in the eastern part of the mines, where the sett is very extensive, and contains several lodes, which are intersected by the Great Works Guide. The 76 and 88 west are opening tin ground. The 100 west is being pushed on to fall in with the tin ground found in the 88.

MAUDLIN.—In the bottom level they have a large mundicy lode, with lumps of good yellow copper ore, just the thing which delights a miner's eyes to see about the bottom of such a great gossan. A little more depth is required to test the vein of all the more than ordinary indications of a rich mine which are present here—in other words, to reach the ore ground; this the shareholders appear determined to carry out, the shaft being set to sink for another lift, and all the arrangements making for rapid development. The great lode has also been found west of the greenstone, producing good stones of ore 3 fms. from surface. A shaft is set to sink on this lode, and flat-rods in course of laying on from the engine recently erected. This once famous mine will again, and we believe at an early day, reward its spirited proprietors.

SMITH'S WOOD.—A general meeting was held at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, which was attended by a large majority of the shareholders. The accounts having been read, a rather stormy discussion as to the proceedings of certain parties connected with the mines took place; this having subsided, the accounts were passed. Reports were read from Capt. Henry James; Capt. Hosking, of the mine, who was present; and Mr. George Henwood, who, as in the case of West Beam, illustrated the maps, plans, &c., by Mr. John Gully. After which it was resolved that the works at the mines be limited to such points as had been advised—to sink the shaft forthwith to the 34 fm. level, and drive the 24 fm. level west, as to the directors should seem fit. Funds sufficient being available for this purpose, it was deemed unnecessary to make a call. The directors, having resigned, were re-elected, and, the usual complimentary votes having been taken, the meeting separated.

WEST BEAM.—A general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, and was very numerously attended. The accounts, as presented, having been passed, after some rather severe remarks, referring to the earlier transactions of the company, reports of the mine were read from Capt. Henry James, of Redruth; and Capt. Hosking, of the mine, who was present. Explanations of his inspection were also given by Mr. George Henwood, on elaborately and beautifully executed maps, plans, and sections, by Mr. John Gully. The state and prospects of the mine afforded considerable satisfaction. The recommendations tendered were resolved to be carried out as the directors should advise, to do which the capital of the company is to be increased from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* In order to pay off all liabilities and enable the works to be prosecuted with vigour, the directors were empowered to raise the sum of 4000*l.* on debentures, redeemable either in cash or shares within a limited period. The board of directors having, *pro forma*, tendered their resignations, were re-elected, with the addition of one member. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary votes.

At LLYWERNOG, one of the mines of the Clara United Company, in driving a cross-cut from the 30 to prove at that depth a lode known as the Wheel Pit lode, the men have quite unexpectedly cut into an intermediate one, about 16 fms. south of engine-shaft. Capt. Barbery says that "last evening the men sent up the advise, and a kibble of rough work broken from the lode, which contained some middling stones of lead ore." He adds, "when the lode is cut through I will report fully on its value." This is an important additional discovery for the company; and, as this lode is whole to surface, it greatly enhances the value of the mine, the third lode, still further south, being only 13 fms. off. The Ordnance Map shows more lodes to be passing through this ground than any mine in Cardiganshire, Cwmyst with alone excepted; and this company's splendid trial of them by means of a deep cross-cut is rapidly proving its correctness and value.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINE.—The lodes still maintain their promising appearance; the greatest activity prevails in the workings, and preparations are being made to receive the machinery, which is in course of manufacture. Everything is being done to develope this property as quickly as possible. The greatest confidence is reposed in the eventual success of this undertaking.

EAST CLOGAU promises well. The present season retards the erection of the machinery, but no time will be lost. Very encouraging indications have taken place lately, which have not been publicly reported upon.

COOLARTRA AND BOND.—The report from these mines continue of the most promising character; but operations at surface, as elsewhere, are sadly interrupted by the severity of the weather. Negociations are pending, and are nearly concluded, for the erection of a noble 50-in. cylinder engine, early in the spring. It is anticipated that by Midsummer it may be at work, when the mine will soon be drained, the shaft sunk, and lead returned. The share list will soon be completed, when these mines will be enabled to boast of as powerful a proprietory as can be desired.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS this week sold 12 tons of copper ore at Swansea, and will soon be in the market with a further small parcel. The convenience of carriage renders these small parcels more eligible for the purposes of the mine than holding on for larger lots to accumulate. During the last quarter the returns amounted to 40 tons, which fetched 353*l.* 11*s.*, showing an average far above the Cornish ores, and disproving the fallacy of Scotch copper ores being either poor or in trifling quantities.

CRANE MINE.—A reliable authority writes—"I was at Crane Mine last (Tuesday) evening. I never saw such indications for copper in all the course of my life. In the 50 cross-cut, in the elvan, the heads or divisions are covered with mundic, and increasing as we come nearer the lode. Last evening I saw a large rock of elvan, covered one side with copper and the other side with mundic. The 50 cross-cut, which the other day was pouring out such quantities of water, is now as hot as fire; in twenty minutes the men are in such a state of perspiration they scarcely know what to do to work: indeed, everything tends to show the mass of mineral before them. The men are as positive and eager as we are in sure and certain hope of a great course of copper ore."

NEW CROW HILL.—The 55 east has improved in a way we have not before seen; the mundic appears to be giving place to lead, spar, &c. In fact, I am afraid to report the lode as it is, as we have had this improvement only for two or three days, and it may be only a mere bunch; but should it continue I will write again on Thursday or Friday.

LELANT CONSOLS begin to give evidence that, if fairly worked, they will before long come into a profitable condition. If not already in the 55, the shaft must now be down close upon it, when driving will be commenced, and the expectation of those who know the district is that something good may be met with. The lode constantly encreases in value in sinking; while the 15 east, which is now about 75 fms. from the shaft, has been tinny through almost the whole distance. The lode is a little disordered here at present, but about 12 fms. further on presents a very encouraging appearance in a trial pit sunk on it some time ago. The 45 west has produced saving work for tin through the 12 or 15 fms. now driven; and altogether, were there but ordinary energy displayed in sinking, the prospects seem good. The same length of time has, however, been spent in sinking 55 fms. as in other concerns has sufficed to sink 100; and unless more energy be displayed in this, the pioneer point of the whole, it will be another generation who will reap the profits of Lelant Consols. If my memory serves me, it was stated in the Journal some months ago that it was decided to run a cross-cut to a south lode, which was officially denied in a subsequent number of the Journal. It appears, notwithstanding, that a cross-cut has actually been driven from the 25 to within 2 or 3 fathoms of the lode, where it is suspended. Surely a proceeding of such

questionable utility should have been deferred to a more flourishing period of the mine's finances; as, indeed, recommended to be by an agent of undoubted authority. How much of the mine's former want of success may be traced to similar obstinacy it is hard to say; but surely those in charge should have learned by this time the necessity of never quitting certainty for hope.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—The recent discovery in this mine is stated to be without doubt the most important made at a similar depth in the Buckfastleigh district. They have cut in north more than 5 ft., and there is no wall yet to be seen, but all through very rich copper ore, worth for copper alone as per assay 17*l.* 6s. 8d. per ton of ore. There is even additional satisfaction felt in the discovery, from the high respect which all have for Capt. Williams, the manager of the mine.

DING DONG.—About 30 fms. behind the end, and which will be about 20 fms. west of Providence shaft, when sunk to that level, there has been a pitch at work in the bottom of the level, for some time past, by six men, at 18s. 4d. in 1*l.* Since the last setting-day (Jan. 2) this pitch has considerably improved, and the men have been doing very well. The lode is about 2 ft. big. They have now opened on it about 3 fms. in length, and the tin appears inclined to lengthen. For want of a shaft the men work to much disadvantage. At the other extreme end of the mine we have also been raising a little more tin on the Tallow lode. This lode was very small, but is now about 1 ft. wide, and certainly kindly.

At CARADON UNITED the appearances really warrant the expectation of it soon becoming a very important property.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The lode in the new 30 fm. level continues to improve, being now worth 2 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks—a very promising lode. This level is going into whole ground from the 45 fm. level to surface, the 45 fm. level having yielded a large quantity of ore. The tribute pitches have improved; and, altogether, this is one of the most promising of the progressive mines. It is also immediately surrounded by mines that have been very rich and profitable, as Par Consols is still, and the best grant of which is said to be only 35 fms. from West Par boundary.

At the TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed an indebtedness of 150*l.* 18s. 11d., and a call of 1s. per share was declared to meet all liabilities. Capt. Robert Dunstan, who has charge of the works, attended by request, and explained to the shareholders the state and prospects of the mines. His report, read at the meeting, will be found under the usual head. It was unanimously resolved to continue the explorations on the No. 1 copper lode, commenced from the bottom of the 20 fathom shaft, as the appearances were favourable, and from the ascertained incline of the No. 1 and No. 2 lodes, their junction at no great distance was certain, both in length and in depth. Meanwhile, the company resolved to devote a limited number of the unappropriated shares to raise the additional capital required for the further sinking to 40 fathoms, which is estimated at about 500*l.*, and from which prosperous results might be fairly anticipated, as the two lodes are found to be well defined, and the matrix highly mineralised in the 20. This mine is within the range of the well-known Caradon district, and the gossan and general strata have been reported by Mr. George Henwood, and other experienced miners, as promising at its present depth—equal results to any mine in the district. The company has persevered through all difficulties, and are now in a position to look to an early and profitable development, should the required capital be raised to continue the sinking to the junction ground. Here is a fair speculation for mining capitalists.

WHEAL TREREW continues to look well. We understand they have had a slight run in the adit, which is now repaired. It seems a promising undertaking.

THE RHAFNA LEAD MINE.—We are always well pleased to record successful results in mining enterprise. It appears by the report from Capt. Wasley, in another column, that this sett, to work which a company was formed by Mr. Soper, of Bucklersbury, about four months since, has more than realised the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, a lead lode having been opened on and satisfactorily proved to a depth of 4½ fms. on the C level, which is 20 fms. below the first level, where, at 150 fms. further east, a shaft was sunk 8 fms., and the ore found to continue downwards, of which specimens were sent to the office. It may, therefore, be fairly presumed that the lode, found to be a productive one at both extremes, will be productive more or less through a driving of 150 fms., with 20 fms. of backs. The company may be safely congratulated on their prospects. We understand that there are two distinct lodes, running within 10 fms. of each other throughout the whole sett; therefore, to be commanded by one main level at the various points chosen for the drivings, the intersections being easy and inexpensive, and the ore produce thus secured at a comparatively trifling cost, so that we are safe in anticipating good results to the enterprising shareholders.

FOREIGN MINES.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—Jan. 13: Miggiandone: The end of Clinton's level has improved, containing good stones of ore, but not rich. The stopes in this level are yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm. The end of Thompson's level is at present poor. The No. 2 stopes produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The No. 1 stopes are worth 16*l.* per fathom. The end of Falconer's level is in a very strong lode, worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes in this level are producing the usual quantity of ore. The lode in the winze which is being sunk under Erba's level is worth 20*l.* per fm., and looks very promising, being composed of copper ore, gossan, fiookan, and spar.—Baveno: The crusher and other machinery have been safely received, and were found perfectly satisfactory. Our crusher-house will be finished during next week. The carpenters have commenced building the wheel, for which all materials are now upon the ground. The lode in the Fontanin level yields good stones of ore, and looks very strong and kindly. The other levels are without change since our last report.

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The directors have received letters from Capt. Bryant, dated Pari, Dec. 1 and 13, which state "that during the past month there had been blasted in the bottom, and in the end driving south from the bottom, 489 holes, and had broken 170 tons of lode stone; this will seem to be a small quantity of stuff for the number of holes blasted, but our operations have been confined to sinking and driving to open the ground for stoping, so that after a short time we shall be able to raise stone to better advantage. We have sunk in the bottom since we commenced 9 ft.; the lode is now about 6 ft. wide, but it will, I hope, enlarge itself again shortly. From Nov. 28 to Dec. 13 (15 days) there were 76 tons of stuff stamped, which yielded 17 ozs. 2 dwts. 8 grs. of gold." Captain Bryant enters into a description of the manner in which the ore is treated and re-treated by the St. John del Rey Company, which system he has not yet been able to adopt, and adds, "I have a notion that by stamping rough, and re-stamping the sand here, we shall get a greater proportion of gold than what we are getting. I do not think a fixed rule can be laid down for the treatment of the stuff until is ascertained by actual experiment. I find the same run of ground in which Pari is worked for miles in a north and south direction, but where to fix on a spot to find the gold-giving formation I cannot as yet ascertain. There is a rock projecting in the hill from 100 to 150 fms. north-east from our present working in Pari—this has the appearance of the lode, except the pyrites. We have had some holes blasted here, and a sample from the stone showed gold." Capt. Bryant also informs the board that he expected to have a second set of stamps at work in a few days. The box of gold, as advised, has arrived at Bordeaux. The samples do not appear to have been forwarded per same route.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—H. Williams, Jan. 1: Kent's Shaft: The 30 west advanced 4 fms. 4 in., producing about 41 tons of 3 to 4 per cent. ore in the rough; it continues much the same, and is re-set to six men, at $58 per fathom, a reduction of $4 per fm.—Fanny Eliza: We followed this branch 3 fms. 5 ft. 10 in., and obtained about 5 tons of 40 per cent. ore when dressed; the end in sight looks promising, and is re-set to six men at $68 per fm., an increase of $4 per fm. The 20 rise is advanced 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in., producing about 30 tons of 5 per cent. ore in the rough; re-set to six men, at $68, same price as before; we also broke on the 20 fm. level 3 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. in preparing to open out the ground to the east of the shaft, and obtained about 40 tons of 3½ per cent. ore in the rough; set to four men, at $60 per m.

LINARES.—Jan. 3: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The 95, west of Delgada's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The ground in the 85, west of Marin's winze, is still very hard. In the 61, east of Isidora's winze, there is no change worthy of notice. The same level, west of Roble's winze, is worth 4 tons per fm.; lode of a very promising and productive appearance. The 51, west of Tobernata winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 41, west of Crosby's shaft, is rather disarranged at present. The 31, west of Victoria shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The same level east is also worth ½ ton per fm.—East of Engine-shaft: The 95, east of Vidal's winze, contains a lode that is spotted with lead. The 85, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The same level east of cross-cut is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of Sanche's cross-cut, is large, and is chiefly composed of calcareous spar.—North Lode: The 75, east of Nicola's winze, contains a lode that is still large, but does not contain lead enough to value.—Shafts and Winzes: The ground at Field's shaft is hard for sinking. Shaw's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode of a kindly appearance. Gabriel shaft is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode very large, and spotted with lead. Ortega's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. Patricio's winze is worth 4 tons per fm.; this is opening out a splendid piece of ground. Rendon's shaft is worth 2 tons per fm. Santana shaft is worth ¾ ton per fathom. Jaime's shaft is worth 1 ton per fm.—General Remarks: The stopes throughout the mine are looking much as usual. We estimate the raisings for January month at 450 tons.

FORTUNNA.—Jan. 3: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 100, east of Clavel sump-winze, is worth 6 tons per fm. The same level west is worth 1½ ton per fm. The 90, west of O'Shea's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode is of an open and kindly appearance. The 80, west of Saez winze, has passed through the cross-course into a hard bar of granite; as yet there is no appearance of lode. The 70, west of Duarte's winze, is worth 3 tons per fm.; this level continues to open out a splendid piece of tribute ground. The 55, west of Castano's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 55, east of Moron's winze, appears to be split into several small unproductive branches. The same level, west of Kennedy's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the same level, east of Ball's winze, is large, and spotted with lead. The 45, east of Munro's winze, contains a lode that is at present small and poor.—Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Addis shaft, below the 90, is small and unproductive. The lode in Lownde's sump-shaft is of a very kindly appearance, and worth 1½ ton per fm. Guillermo's winze is worth 2½ tons per fm. Zamora's winze is worth ½ ton per fm. The ground in Santana's winze is hard and troublesome for sinking. Salvador's winze is worth ½ ton per fm.—Los Salidos Mine: The 75, west of Morris engine-shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The 65, west of Gea's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; this end is looking more promising than for some time past. The 55, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The 45, west of Garrido's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.—East of Engine-shaft: The 75, east of engine-shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 65, east of Romera's winze, is small at present. The 55, east of Juan's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm. The same level, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. The same level, east of Gine's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 45, east of San Miguel shaft, is small and unproductive.—Shafts and Winzes: Great progress is being made in the sinking of Cologan's shaft. Gregorios winze is worth 1 ton per fm., and is holed to the 75 fathom level. Ortega's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. Alcalde's winze is worth 1¼ ton per fm. Baidez winze is worth 2½ tons per fm.—General Remarks: The weather is favourable for surface work, which is going on with its usual regularity. The tribute department remains without any alteration worthy of notice. We estimate the raisings for January month (five weeks) at 450 tons.

LUSITANIAN.—Jan. 5: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 70, is 6 feet wide, composed of quartz and copper ore, worth 5 tons per fm. We shall begin to drive the 70 on the 7th inst. east and west of Taylor's shaft, in order to get the end off 2 or 3 fathoms from the shaft before the skip comes down. The lode in the 60, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth nearly 1 ton per fm. In the 50, west of the same shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the 38 we are driving west on a branch west of the slide lode, to see if it is the caunter part of Basto's lode. In the rise above the 28, against Perez' shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, and is unproductive. In the 18, west of the slide lode, west of Abel's winze, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of soft quartz, but without mineral to value. In the 8, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. In the adit level, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, and poor. The lode in the 60, east of River shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in Norte's winze, below the 38, is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in Pine's winze, below the 50, is poor. In the stope No. 1, above the 8, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 2, above the 60, east of Joaquim's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm.] In the stopes No. 3, above the adit, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 4, above the 38, east of Mill lode, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 7, above the 60, west of Ball's winze, the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. In the stopes No. 8, east of Ball's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In the stopes No. 9, above the 60, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 10, above the 60, west of River shaft, the lode is worth 1¾ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 12, above the 60, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. In the stopes No. 16, above the 38, west of the Mill lode, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in Barnardo's rise, above the 50, west of River shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan. In the stopes No. 15, above the 38, between the caunter lode and slide lode, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 11, below the 38, east of Rodriques' winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Great Caunter Lode: In the 40, west of Oak shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, spotted with lead throughout, worth ½ ton per fm. In the 30, east of Martinez' winze, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding stones of lead. In the stopes No. 13, above the 40, west of the slide winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 14, above the 30, west of Martinez' winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 15, below the 20, east of Martinez' winze, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the inline shaft, below the 20, is 4 feet wide, with quartz, lead, and stones of blende, worth for lead, 1 ton per fm.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices received per steamer *Tyne*:—

COST AND PROFIT.—Produce for Nov. is..	41,819 ozts.	
Deduct loss in melting	196 ozts.	
Leaving bar gold.....	41,623 ozts.	
Say 41,623 ozts., at 7s. 7d. per ozt.	£15,782	1 1
Cost, Rs. 87,290 @ 186, at 2s. 2½d. per milrei	9,638	5 10
Thus leaving a profit of.....	£6143	15 3

for the month of November.

THE IRON TRADE—*(from a Correspondent)*.—Amongst the numerous companies which have been lately projected, it seems remarkable that not one has been formed for the manufacture of pig-iron in the district of Cleveland, in North Yorkshire, on a large scale, as it can unquestionably be produced in this district at lower prices than in any other part of the kingdom. The demand has been, and continues, most extensive for Cleveland pig-iron, and large quantities are being sent into the Staffordshire and Welsh markets. Should prices be maintained or enhanced an enormous demand will arise from other districts, where pig-iron cannot be produced at any comparison in point of cost, and there can be no doubt but the Cleveland iron district offers a wide field for energetic enterprise.

THE TIN STANDARD.—Although we have no announcement to make of any change in the tin standard, which remains for—

Refined ..... 105-107. Common ..... 102-103.

Yet there continues a good demand for refined tin, but common is in limited request. The mail which has been delivered from Singapore brings advices that the demand for Japan continues, and that the shipments to Europe have been entirely suspended, consequently the tin now on the way is only about 400 tons, against 1300 tons last year. The market for Straits tin is firmer, and a large business has taken place at 118s. prompt. Banca in Holland has advanced in price, and is now quoted at 69¼ fls. Very extensive sales have also been made in tin-plates during the week.—*West Briton.*

CONSOLS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of creditors in this company took place on Tuesday, when the Master of the Rolls, by his chief clerk, Mr. Geo. Whiting, appointed Mr. James Hutton, accountant, of 25, Moorgate-street, creditors' representative. Messrs. Gibbs and Tucker, of 3, Lothbury, are appointed his solicitors.

The Commissioner in Bankruptcy charged with the winding-up of the London and Birmingham Iron and Hardware Company (Limited) will on Feb. 10 make a third dividend.

Mr. F. Maynard, the accountant, is now paying a sum of 2s. 11d. per share from the proceeds of the sale of the machinery belonging to Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company (Limited). This undertaking was launched in the year 1856, with a capital of 120,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 10*l.* each, and last year passed into a "voluntary" winding-up.

THE MERCHANT NAVY.—We much regret to announce the decease of Mr. Richard Green, the well-known shipbuilder of Blackwall—a gentleman whose charity was almost unbounded; 2000 children are at present educated, and many of them clothed, in schools endowed by him in the vicinity of his workmen's residences; and the Sailors' Home, which he built and supported, will long endear his memory to the merchant navy.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK, COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING SHAREBROKER.
On and after 24th December, offices at
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM SEWARD has REMOVED from 26 to 31 THROGMORTON STREET, where all letters are to be addressed.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.
E. BEAZLEY recommends for Immediate Purchase, for Investment, North Roskear, North Crofty, East Chiverton, North Pool, New Seton, East Seton, East Carn Brea, and Union.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

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BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

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Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

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Mr. THOMPSON has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER. (ESTABLISHED 1857.)
OFFICES,—49, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
BUYER of 5 North Roskear, 10 Harriett, 10 North Crofty, and 25 Harwood at 25s., and strongly recommends the latter for investment, as before long shares must go up to £2 each: dividends will be paid in May.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

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MINES INSPECTED and FAITHFULLY REPORTED ON, with PLANS and SECTIONS of the WORKS.

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Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Trencrom, St. Ives, Treslyn, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.

PROGRESS OF MINING in 1862.—Dividends paid, £273,049. Loss on mines disappeared, £515,452. New companies advertised, 30; share capital, £889,772. Capitalists should read TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn to estimate the rubbish so plentifully provided for their ruin. Per post, 13 stamps.—21, Sun-street, London, E.C. Recommended by the "Cautious Man."

RAILWAY STONE AND COAL WAGONS TO BE LET.
Apply to Messrs. W. L. and T. UNDERHILL, Tipton.

THE ADVERTISER is DESIROUS of CORRESPONDING with some INFLUENTIAL PARTIES ABLE to FORM a COMPANY, to WORK some VERY RICH SILVER and LEAD MINES.—Address, "Box G 1," Post-office, Manchester.

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FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

TO FORGE AND MILL MANAGERS.—WANTED, for an EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS in SOUTH WALES, a PERSON THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of the FORGES and MILLS. The manufacture comprises rails, bars, angle T plate, and other iron of the largest description. A liberal salary will be paid to an efficient person.—Applications to be made by letter, to "A. Z.," care of Messrs. Pottie and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—Having had upwards of 30 years' experience (extending over most part of the South Wales basin) in the management, ventilation, surveying, and opening of extensive coal and ironstone mines, I beg to OFFER such SERVICES to any party who may require them as a PERIODICAL VIEWER.—W. BEDLINGTON, Whitchurch, Cardiff.

TO MANGANESE MERCHANTS AND MINE PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable middle aged gentleman, a SITUATION as MINING AGENT or MANAGER, &c., who has had much experience both in England and on the Continent, has a thorough knowledge of the manganese business in all its branches, raising, dressing, assaying, and preparing for market, &c., and who can produce undeniable references.—Address, "R. D.," care of Mr. P. H. Hardcastle, 4, Elstree-street, St. Pancras-road, N.W.

TO LET, on liberal terms, a VALUABLE LEAD MINE in SOUTH WALES, with 50 feet WATER WHEEL, CRUSHER, and OTHER MACHINERY.—Apply to Mr. PRATT, Crickhowell.

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A GENTLEMAN of business habits, with good connections, PRACTICALLY CONVERSANT with MINING and OTHER COMPANIES, having first-class offices, board room, &c., near the Royal Exchange, will be happy to ASSIST the FORMATION or COMPLETION of ANY SOUND UNDERTAKING, or to TAKE the WORKING MANAGEMENT, find offices, clerks, &c., for a fixed sum per annum.—Address, "X. Y.," Messrs. Sawyer and Son, 1, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN of large experience in the manufacture of iron, and good knowledge of mining operations, is DESIROUS of a SITUATION as MANAGER of an IRONWORKS. Good references can be given.—Address, "F. Q.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN has a VACANCY for TWO RESPECTABLE and WELL EDUCATED YOUTHS as APPRENTICES to the MINING ENGINEERING PROFESSION. This is an excellent opening for young gentlemen to gain experience in viewing, surveying, and valuing coal and lead mines in North Wales.—Apply to ISAAC SHONE, Esq., Wrexham.

ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY TO SOLICITORS AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF FORMING A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.—The OWNER of a SILVER-LEAD and BARYTES MINE is DESIROUS of SELLING IT to a company. The quantity of barytes laid open is estimated to be capable of yielding a profit of from £50,000 to £100,000, or £5000 to £10,000 a year, if ground and brought into the market. The lead lode has been found rich, and a mine recently opened on the same lode is now paying about £1 per annum dividend on £1 laid out. The roads, adits, levels, shafts, &c., have cost about £7000. The barytes mine would be sold separately, reserving the lead if wished.—Apply to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, broker, 24, Southernhay, Exeter.

SLATE QUARRY.—A GENTLEMAN in DEVONSHIRE, in a district where there is a great demand for slate, having, as he is advised, an EXTENSIVE QUARRY ON HIS ESTATE, close to the surface, is DESIROUS of WORKING the SAME, and would admit to a third share of the profits, for 21 years, anyone who is willing to expend £300 in sinking and laying open the ground for the purpose of the development of the quarry.—Address, "Viator," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SLATE QUARRIES AT LLANBERIS, NORTH WALES.—FOR SALE, THIRTY SHARES of the STOCK of the CAMBRIAN SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY, the lessees of the above valuable slate quarries.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES SOMERVILLE, solicitor, No. 60, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, who will furnish copies of reports by Mr. Nicholas Ennor and other well-known authorities.

SEVERAL COLLIERIES and IRONWORKS in SOUTH WALES, FOREST OF DEAN, and OTHER DISTRICTS, TO BE LET OR SOLD.—For particulars, apply to Mr. C. STUART BARKER, mineral agent, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND ENGINE and STAMPS, about 20 horse power, with full particulars as to construction of engine and boilers, time it has been in use, number of stamps, present condition, and lowest cash price.
Sealed tenders to be addressed to the undermentioned, to be endorsed "Tender for Engine, &c."
By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.
The Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited),
7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—WANTED for JAMAICA, an able CORNISH PITMAN, one who understands working a steam-engine.—Applications, stating age, terms, &c., accompanied by testimonials of character and ability, to be made by letter, and addressed to the SECRETARY, 187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
January 22, 1863.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY the 27th day of January inst., at One o'clock precisely.
On that day two directors, George Hibbert, Esq., and George Whitmore, Esq., and one auditor, Pascoe Du Pré Grenfell, Esq., will go out of office by rotation, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement, but are immediately re-eligible, and are candidates for re-election. The shareholders will also, at the said meeting, have to elect an auditor in the place of Alexander Druce, Esq., resigned.
It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction, or auditorship, should leave notice of such their intention at the offices of the company, at least 14 days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.
WALTER SHAIRP } Directors of the
GEO. WHITMORE } Company.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 6, 1863.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—The HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of January inst., at Two o'clock. L. R. JONES, Sec.
2, New Bank Buildings, E.C., Jan. 19, 1863.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst., for making the annual return to the Registration Office, and will be re-opened on the 14th February.

TYWARNHAILE MINE.
In 6000 shares. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
£30,000 of capital has been expended in plant and bringing the mine into working order, making £5 per share, and all the shares are alike subject to calls.
Any shareholder can at any time determine his own liability by relinquishing his interest.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT.
Lieut.-General C. MURRAY HAY, 4, Lower Belgrave-street.
C. SEALE HAYNE, Esq., Fuge House, Devon, and 41, Victoria-street, Westminster (Chairman of the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway Company).
J. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company).
CHARLES P. FROOM, Esq., 4, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park (Director of the Shropshire Mineral Railway Company).
BANKERS.
The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), Lothbury, London, and Albany, Liverpool.
BROKERS.
London ..... Messrs. Froom Brothers, 20, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.
Liverpool .... Messrs. Tinley and Son.
LONDON MANAGER.
J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.
OFFICES,—117, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.
The Tywarnhaile Mine is situate in the parish of St. Agnes, near Redruth, one of the most productive and profitable mineral districts in the county of Cornwall.
In the year ending June, 1851, there were sold from the mine 6423 tons of copper ore, and in the nine months ending March, 1852, the quantity sold was 4035 tons.
The mine was then stopped, owing to the depressed standard of copper at that time, and the consequent low prices received for the ores.
The present proprietors have lately expended a large sum in draining the mine, and in bringing it into working order, the machinery and plant alone having cost £13,000.
During the time that they have been clearing up the old works, and have been laying out a large dead expenditure of a permanent character, they have sold about £20,000 worth of copper ore, the quality of which considerably improves in the deeper levels.
The bottom of the mine (100 fms.) has only recently been reached; but the returns are already nearly 300 tons of ore per month, and it will be seen from the annexed report of the managing agent that an additional 100 tons per month of the best quality will, without difficulty, be shortly obtained, and there is little doubt but that even these returns will be gradually increased.
The mine is held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, at the very low rate of 1-24th royalty.
A limited number of shares are offered, on favourable terms. No premium or profit is asked, and new parties can come into an undertaking apparently on the eve of realising handsome profits, having saved the long and tedious delay necessary to the completion of extensive surface works and heavy underground operations.
Detailed prospectuses and report can be obtained at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and from the brokers; and APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED till the 31st JANUARY from parties in London, and till the 2d of FEBRUARY from parties in the country.

ASPHALTUM COMPANY (LIMITED).—CREDITORS who have claims on this company are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE with Mr. JAMES HUTTON, accountant, 25, Moorgate-street, London.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS AND MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy
List of fees per post, on application.
JOHN LONGMAID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

TREGURTHA DOWNS AND OWEN VEAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ST. HILARY AND PERRANUTHNOE, CORNWALL.

Capital, £40,000, in 16,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 15s. on allotment.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London, Princes-street.
Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. Helston.
Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., Penzance.

SOLICITORS.

H. Grylls Hill, Esq., 17, Barge-yard Chambers, London.
Messrs. Grylls, Hill, and Hill, Helston.

LONDON MANAGERS—Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings.

These mines are in a district in Cornwall, which has yielded copper and tin worth from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000 sterling.

The reports are unusually numerous and favourable, and by miners of the highest reputation.

Detailed prospectuses, with maps, plans, reports, forms of application, and all information may be obtained of Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, and will be forwarded by post on application.

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The directors of this company call the attention of the public to the extracts herewith from letters published by disinterested parties, which, with the reports, they consider conclusive evidence as to the real value of the property they have secured, and feel satisfied that so good an opportunity for legitimate investment seldom occurs. A considerable portion of the capital has been subscribed by gentlemen in the locality of the mine; and should the shares hereafter applied for not be allotted, the deposits will be returned in full. The lease for 21 years and samples of ore can be seen at the offices, 28, Cornhill—entrance in Change-alley.

The reason why this property has not been earlier developed arises from the fact that until the death of the brother of the present owner a lease could not be obtained for mining on the estate.

SOUTH PARYS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.

Capital, £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.
5s. to be paid on application, and 15s. on allotment.

It is believed that no further call will be made; but, should such be found advisable, it will not exceed 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, or as may be determined by the shareholders at the first general meeting.

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.

DIRECTORS.

E. COBHAM BREWER, Esq., LL.D., 14, Barnard-street, Russell-square.
W. R. CRITCHLEY, Esq., Manchester.
JOHN HITCHEN, Esq., Eaton-road, Chester.
JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., Liverpool.
H. T. SCOTT, Esq., Alexandrian House, S.E.
HENRY GEORGE SMITH, Esq., manufacturer, Birmingham.

SOLICITORS.

G. W. C. Dean, 27, New Broad-street, London; and Messrs. Boydell and Powell, Chester.

BANKERS.—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London; and Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester and Carnarvon.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT THE MINE.—Capt. C. B. Dyer, Parys Lodge, Amlwch, Anglesey, late manager of the Great Parys Mountain Mine.

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY—F. W. Howes, Esq.

OFFICES—28, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The object of this company is to work a portion of the Great Parys Mountain, shown on the Ordnance Map as Plas Newydd, in the island of Anglesey, containing 116 acres, adjoining and situated south of the Parys and Mona Mines, which have for many years regulated the price of copper, yielding an average of about 70,000 tons per annum, giving for some years past an average profit of upwards of £20,000 per year.

The directors call attention to the fact that several trial pits have been sunk at the base of the mountain, from which copper ore has been taken, and its value proved from an analysis by Professor Muspratt, which gives them every hope that at no distant period they will cut the main lodes. Should they be met with, in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the three experienced mining engineers who have just visited and reported on the property, there can be no doubt of its proving a first-class investment.

The directors have made arrangements to secure the lease of this valuable property for £5500; the same to be paid £2500 in cash, and £3000 in paid-up shares of the company.

The directors present, with the prospectus, extracts from some of the articles which have recently appeared in the *Mining Journal*, of Aug. 23 and Sept. 13 and 20, as to the extraordinary wealth of the Island of Anglesey; and, as they more especially refer to the very mountain in which this mine is situated (the boundary only dividing it from the Great Parys and Mona Mines, which for years regulated the price of copper), they desire to call attention to them, and invite the strictest enquiry as to the property, feeling certain that the result will be satisfactory; and the small sum they have to pay for it presents a striking contrast to the amount given for smaller setts in less favoured districts—for all historians who have touched on the mineral deposits in the island concur in the fact that the northern portion of it is very rich, not in copper only, but also lead and iron, and which the wealth derived from the old and the opening of new mines fully proves.

As the success or failure in mining much depends on the person employed to develope the same, the directors have been very careful in the selection of a captain, and have the satisfaction of stating that they have secured the services of Mr. C. B. Dyer, who was for many years manager of the Great Parys Mine adjoining, until the termination of the lease, who is, consequently, thoroughly acquainted with the stratification of the district, and whose testimonials are of the highest character. They pledge themselves that the property shall be worked with energy and economy, which the advantage of having some of the directors residing in the neighbourhood, who will frequently visit the works, will the better enable them to accomplish.

The directors, being anxious to have most correct reports on the property, instructed Capts. Dyer and Trevethan, and Mr. Cottingham, whose reports they publish, to view the property together.

Applications for shares to be made to the bankers or secretary of the company.

The lease and samples of the ore to be seen at the offices of the company, where all other information may be obtained.

REPORTS.

Mold, Oct. 13, 1862.—This mineral property is situated on the south-west slope of the Great Parys Mountain, on the right of the turnpike-road, from Bangor *via* Llanereh-y-medd to Amlwch. It adjoins the celebrated Parys and Mona Mines, and is distant two miles from the town of Amlwch, in this land of Anglesey. It is of considerable extent, and I believe it to be valuable for mineral for reasons following:—1. At a distance of seven miles west and three miles east of Parys Mountain, fine lodes are met with, well defined, and carrying copper to surface, associated with galena and iron pyrites. Similar lodes have also been discovered, and are now being opened, in the Dinorben ground, four miles north-west from Parys Mountain. The whole country is intersected with most powerful and kindly clay cross-courses, and is highly mineralised throughout.—2. A good course of copper ore has been opened and worked about 400 yards west of Parys Mine, and yielded well. This is plainly traceable through the South Parys sett; and costean or trial pits have been put down in the west end of the sett, from which lode fine stones of copper were taken, and the stuff now lying at surface shows indications for copper. Now, taking into consideration the proximity of South Parys to the Great Parys Mountain Mine, the produce of which ruled the copper market for some years, and which is now found strong in depth, (say) 240 yards, I at once recognise the great value of this property. It is, in my opinion, well worth a most vigorous and searching trial all through; and I believe the best course to prove it will be to bring in an open cutting from the lowest possible part of the ground till sufficient cover is attained; thence to carry in an adit, so as to cross-cut the sett through. This trial will not be expensive (say) from £1000 to £1300; but, as I anticipate a discovery by means of it of one or more lodes, on which it will be ultimately necessary to sink and erect powerful machinery, I should recommend a capital of not less than £20,000 to be available, and, with thorough practical skill and energy, there is little doubt the result will be most satisfactory.

THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, M.E.

Holywell, Oct. 13, 1862.—Agreeable with your request, I have carefully surveyed this property, in company with Mr. Cottingham and Capt. Dyer, many years agent to the Parys Mine, and who paid the shareholders large profits. I may state that my opinion is that a small outlay would make it a good mine; I cannot for myself see how it can be otherwise, as the South Parys and the Parys Mine are close adjoining each other. The Parys Mine boundary comes up to the top of the hill, and it is very clear that they have returned many and many a thousand tons of copper within a short distance of the boundary between you and them. The Parys Mine lodes in many places run (taking all the branches into consideration, the whole of which being rich for copper) 100 yards wide from the top of the hill northwards. A few costean pits have been made, and some lumps of copper ore dug out from them of the same quality as those found in the Parys Mine; but you have not gone deep enough to find the lodes. From the appearance of the flookan cut up by costeaning, traces of copper were visible; and I firmly believe that depth only is required to find you a mine that you would never live to see worked out, and that, as I have before stated, for a very small outlay. I would recommend, for the further prosecution of this mine, an adit level being taken up at the southern part of the sett, and continued northwards, so as to be able to cross all the east and west lodes, and on the most promising sink a shaft, which manner could be cheaply carried out, and the whole of the lodes proved. The enormous quantities of copper, for ages past, that have been raised from the Parys and Mona Mines, and being so close to yours, should, in my opinion, be a sufficient inducement to recommend any party inclined to speculate to lay out their money in the South Parys Mine, the advantages for shipping, &c., being very great, the port only a distance of two miles from the mine. On the whole, I can only remark that such chances have been rarely met with, and I believe with but little doubt of great success.

JOHN TREVETHAN.

18, *Bucklersbury, London, Dec.* 29, 1862.—I now beg to hand you my report on the South Parys mining sett, in the island of Anglesea. Having at your request been there to inspect the same, I am prepared to say there are three copper lodes (east and west) and one caunter lode (north and south), which intersect this property, and which may be proved at a small outlay, and there is little doubt the result will be most satisfactory. I will, if you desire it, send a more full report, with tracings, &c.

CHAS. B. BENNETT, C. and M.E.

Parys Lodge, Amlwch, Oct. 13, 1862.—This mine is to the south, and adjoins Parys Mine. About the centre of the land a shaft and some pits have been sunk, and some fine stones or lumps of rich ores raised, containing copper, lead, zinc, silver, and a trace of gold. I am of opinion a lode will be found running east and west through the grant. This can be proved by a small outlay by cross-cutting, and also the deposit from whence these large stones or lumps of rich ores came from found in the clay in the lower land. I would recommend this cross-cut (partly open east and partly a level) from the low land north towards the Parys Mine southern boundary; and I have no doubt a good lode will be found, and that it will prove a valuable property.

C. B. DYER.

Aberystwith, South Wales, Oct. 13, 1862.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony of the high character and cheering appearance of the South Parys Mine. My opinion of it is most favourable; and I think it very probable that, in a short time, it will become an important property.

S. TREVETHAN, Sen.

Parys Lodge, Amlwch, Jan. 6, 1863.—In reply to yours of the 23d ult., I beg to inform you that the Mona and Parys Mines have sold from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ores per annum. The profits of Parys Mines alone, for some years, during the 24 years I had the management, was from £18,000 to £20,000, and one year it exceeded £25,000. I may observe that my connection with the mine ceased when the lease of the company expired, in 1859; it is now being worked by other parties, who employ about 400 hands.

C. B. DYER.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST TRESKERBY MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders, made in the Cause of Sparke *v.* Jackson and Others, and dated respectively the 1st and 27th days of November last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,

20 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant William MacJannet.
10 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant James Linthorne.
41 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant George Rowe.
10 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant Charles Turner; and
10 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant Charles W. W. Thomas,

Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, plaintiff's solicitor, Redruth).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 20, 1863.

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In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT DOWGAS UNITED MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 17th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by John Cox, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the sittings of the Court to be holden at the Prince's Hall, Truro, Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. F. Smith, Esq., the secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Monday, the 9th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agent.

HOPPE AND BOYLE, 3, Sun-court, Cornhill, London
(Solicitors for the petitioner).
J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro
(Agent of the said solicitors).

Dated this 21st day of January, 1863.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TROED RHIW GWAIR ESTATE, in the parish of BEDWELLY, close to the Sirhowy Railway, and within 1½ mile of the Tredegar Ironworks.

MR. PARTRIDGE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Westgate Hotel, in the town of Newport, on Wednesday, the 28th of January, at Half-past Two punctually,

All that most DESIRABLE ESTATE, called TROED RHIW GWAIR, comprising a substantial FARM HOUSE, with FARM OUTBUILDINGS, and 116A. 0R. 37P. of arable, pasture, and woodland, situate in the parish of Bedwelly, and Manor of Abercarne, in the county of Monmouth, all lying within a ring fence, and well supplied with water, adjoining the property of the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar, the Right Hon. Lord Llanover, and the Tredegar Iron Company; 63A. 0R. 27P. of the land are in the occupation of Mr. ISAAC MASON, as yearly tenant, and 53A. 0R. 10P. are under woods, and are in hand.

Valuable and extensive rights of common belong to the estate on the common adjoining to it, and on one of the commons on the south side of the Bedwelly Mountain.

The VALUABLE MINERALS under the Troed Rhiw Gwair estate, and under about 14 acres of land immediately adjoining it, will be sold with the estate.

These minerals are supposed to be the same as those under the adjoining property of the Tredegar Iron Company, which are now being worked by the company's new pits, sunk at a distance of about 200 yards from the western boundary of the estate. In addition to these minerals, the VEIN of COAL known as the PONT GWAITH YR HAIARN, or CWMHLERI VEIN, has been proved by a level at the south-western extremity of the property, and probably extends under the whole or the greater part of the estate.

The aggregate thickness of the strata of minerals proved in the neighbourhood of the property, besides the Cwmhleri vein of coal, amounts to about 28 ft. of coal, and about 6 ft. of iron ore.

Particulars, with lithographed plans, may be obtained on application at the office of the auctioneer, Newport; of Messrs. THOMAS WHITE and SONS, 11, Bedford-row, London, W.C.; or of Messrs. BLOUNT and DAVIS, solicitors, Usk.

99

SALE of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, PLANT, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS at the HAYWOOD COLLIERY, TIMSBURY,

Twelve miles from Bristol, nine miles from Bath, and within a short distance of the Somerset Coal Canal.

MESSRS. FARGUS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1863, the costly and VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, PLANT, and UTENSILS at the HAYWOOD COLLIERY, TIMSBURY, SOMERSETSHIRE, including—

A very fine 90 horse power PUMPING ENGINE, with 60 in. cylinder, massive beam, shear legs, and supports.

A capital 19 horse power CONDENSING and WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, with beam, steam pipes, &c.

THREE WROUGHT-IRON globular BOILERS, 15 ft. diameter.

A 14 ft. fly-wheel, a 10 ft. spur wheel and nut, two wire pit ropes, 180 fms. each; several hundred fathoms of iron pipes, of various diameter; large, nearly new, four-motion crab; several hundred tons of wrought and cast-iron rails, chains of various sizes, pulley wheels, blacksmiths' tools, wrought and cast-iron, weighbridge to weigh 10 tons, small weighing machines, 20 underground puts, wagons, coal hodges, about 300 tons of fire-clay, and many other valuable articles.

The sale will commence at Twelve o'clock. The machinery may be viewed by application on the premises, and catalogues can be had of Mr. TALLIS, Timsbury Collieries, Bath; or of Messrs. FARGUS, 4, Clare-street, Bristol.

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TO MINE CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. OLVER AND SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 12th day of February next, at noon, at the counting-house, on the mine, the whole of that well-known and VALUABLE MINE, known as WHEAL LOVELL, situate in the parish of WENDRON, in the county of CORNWALL.

The mine will be offered in one lot, including the whole of the ENGINES, PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, as the same are now at work, including—

A 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with the THREE BOILERS.

A 24 in. STAMPING ENGINE, for 24 heads.

14¼ in. steam whim, 200 fms. of pitwork of various sizes. Also, the whole of the tin leavings and slimes.

Lithograph plans of the mine are in preparation, and will be ready in a few days, which may be had, together with printed reports of the present condition and prospects of the mine recently made by competent inspectors, from which it will be seen this auction offers a valuable opportunity to mine adventurers of making more than ordinary return for their capital.

Application for plans and reports to be made to Capt. PHILLIPS, Wheal Lovell Mine, Falmouth; to the Auctioneers, Green Bank, Falmouth; or to Messrs. CARLYON and PAULL, solicitors, Truro.—Dated December 29, 1862.

101

SWALWELL IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, for more than 150 years in the possession of the firm of Crowley, Millington, and Co., and their predecessors, having a high reputation for the excellence of their manufactures.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, February 11, 1863, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock, on the premises, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in and the FIXED PLANT and MACHINERY of the SWALWELL IRONWORKS.

These extensive works, for the manufacture of steel and steel goods, chain, ironmongery, and hardwares, are situate in the village of Swalwell, about four miles from Newcastle, through Elswick, and are supplied with water-power from a wier or dam of great extent, fed from the River Derwent, which flows through the works, and which is navigable for keels of small tonnage.

The Derwent Valley Railway, now in course of construction, will pass within a few yards of the works, and will give direct railway communication to the port of Newcastle, and to all parts of the kingdom. Coals can be obtained at 12s. per chaldron of 52 cwts.

The buildings, to which about 5 acres of ground have been appropriated, and upon which a considerable outlay has been recently made, comprise a spacious stone structure intended for a steam rolling mill. One steam-engine is fixed, and the foundations laid for a second steam-engine, and for two trains of rolls.

Adjoining the mill is the quay, with stone wharf wall and crane; numerous workshops for chain makers, file, hinge, ladle, hardware, and hammer makers, with fires and tools; chain testing house, with testing machine; IRON FOUNDRY, with cranes and cupola; STEAM ENGINE, two STEAM BOILERS and fan blast; smiths' shops, lofty and spacious turnery, with tools; STEEL FORGE, with hammers and fires; two large STEEL CONVERTING FURNACES, capable of making about 500 tons of steel annually; cast-steel house, with six pot furnaces; STEEL FORGE, with a new Morrison's patent STEAM HAMMER; with TWO BOILERS, COKE OVENS, two IRON FORGES, with balling furnaces, cranes, hammers, and shears; and numerous other buildings, stabling, &c.

Also, TWENTY-EIGHT DWELLING-HOUSES for workmen, with garden plots, and a depôt for ashes and waste, 1 acre 1 rood 8 perches. The rentals derived from the workmen's houses are £120 per annum.

The whole of the works are held on lease for a term of 21 years, from March 25, 1858, at a rental of £320 per annum, and subject to covenants exceedingly favourable to the lessees.

To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had fourteen days prior to the sale, on the premises, and at the Station Hotel, Newcastle; at the "Midland Counties Herald" office, Birmingham; of Messrs. Vandercom, Cree, and Law, solicitors, Bush-lane, London, E.C.; of Messrs. CHARLES BROWN and DUBOIS, accountants, 10, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

103

SMELTING WORKS FOR LEAD AND ZINC ORES, NOW IN FULL OPERATION, IN WALES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, with PREMISES and PLANT, adapted for SMELTING LEAD and ZINC ORES, and for the MANUFACTURE of SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE to the extent of about 85 tons per week; also for DESILVERISING LEAD ORES.

The works are most desirably placed on a line of railway, and with water communication. About £15,000 to £20,000 will be required. One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

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FOR SALE, about FIFTEEN TONS of RAILWAY IRON, weighing about 35 lbs. per yard. Also, 40 fms. of 8¼ inch PUMPS. IRON DRAWING MACHINE for incline, with strong break. TWO IRON TRAM WAGONS, will carry 2 tons each. The whole is of the best quality.—For price, &c., apply to Mr. CHARLES WEBBER, ironfounder, Newton Abbot, Devon.

TO PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES AND OTHERS.

MR. HOWELL has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th, Wednesday, the 18th, and Thursday, the 19th days of February next, and not on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of February, as previously advertised, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the DEE BANK COLLIERY, BAGILT, near HOLYWELL, about a mile from the Bagilt station, Chester and Holyhead Railway, all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, UTENSILS, &c., consisting of an excellent HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 30 in. diameter, working a 5 ft. 6 in. stroke, and connected to FOUR CYLINDRICAL STEAM BOILERS—viz., three of the boilers are 29 ft. long by 5 ft. 6 inches diameter, and one ditto 35 ft. long by 5 ft. diameter; this engine has pumping gear attached for working three lifts of 19 in. pumps, consisting of a pair of strong spur wheels, pumping shaft, with crank. Three cast metal T bobs, with wood connecting rods, iron strapped, with fork straps to connect to the crank; about 130 yards of 19 in. pumps, with working barrels, bucket door pieces, clack door pieces, bucket and clack shells, wrought iron bucket swords with knock-off joints, pitch pine rods, wrought iron strapping plates, screw bolts, &c.; also a DIRECT ACTING PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 60 in. diameter, working a 10 ft. stroke, connected with THREE CYLINDRICAL STEAM BOILERS—viz., two boilers 34 ft. 8 in. long by 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, and one ditto 35 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. diameter, with all the necessary mountings; also, 75 yards of 22 in. pumps, with working barrel, bucket, door piece, clack piece, bucket and clack shells, two bucket swords with knock-off joints, pitch pine rods and wrought iron strapping plates, with screw bolts; a STEAM CAPSTAN ENGINE with cylinder 14 in. diameter, iron barrel with gear for capstan, 1¼ in. wire rope 220 yards long, shears of pitch pine 50 ft. high, also boring tools, pit rails, assorted sizes of best rolled iron, a quantity of bricks, timber, ashlar stone, wrought and cast iron scrap, two carts, horse gear, smith's tools, screwing tackle, sundry chains, two whimseys of wood with 11 ft. cages, single and double crab winches, portable weighing machine, circular saw table of iron, lathe with 12 in. head stocks and iron bed, and numerous miscellaneous articles of value, &c.

N.B.—THIRTY-TWO RAILWAY COAL WAGONS will be offered for sale on one of the fore-mentioned days of sale; these wagons can be inspected at the late Haworth and Thompson's Colliery, Tryddyn, near Mold.

Hawarden Ironworks, Holywell, Jan. 6, 1863.

105

TO ENGINEERS, CAPITALISTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, an OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS of an ENGINEER, situated in the MIDLAND COUNTIES, with MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK, yielding a good income. Capital required to purchase, about £4000; goodwill, 10 per cent. upon last year's returns. A rare opportunity presents itself to anyone requiring such a business. Orders to the extent of £1500 can be turned over to purchaser.—Apply by letter to "A. Z.," 24, Denbigh-street, Pimlico.

106

VALUABLE LEAD MINES TO LET.—The well known and VALUABLE LEAD MINES on the ESTATE of CONENISH, TYNDRUM, in the county of PERTH, WILL BE LET for such a term of years as may be agreed on. The Conenish Mines are in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Breadalbane Mines, at Tyndrum, and form part, it is generally believed, of the same vein, the ore of which has proved rich in silver, realising a high price in the English market. Immediate entry may be had.—For further particulars, apply to CHARLES W. L. FORBES, solicitor, Aberfeldy, N.B., who will receive offers, and give directions for showing the mines.—Aberfeldy, January, 1863.

107

SALE OF BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP PATENT.—Mr. J. U. BASTIER is DESIROUS of FINDING a PARTNER for CONTINUING the DEVELOPMENT of his ENGLISH PATENT for his CHAIN PUMP, or he is WILLING to SELL the ENTIRE or PART of HIS INTEREST therein. He proposes to grant four exclusive licenses for the full term of the patent, for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales respectively:—

For the license for England, he demands the sum of £2000 for the unreserved transfer, or £1000 if 25 per cent. of the nett profits be secured to him.

For the license for Scotland, he demands £1500 for unreserved sale, or £750 with 25 per cent. of profits.

For the license for Ireland, he demands £1400 for unreserved sale, or £700 with 25 per cent. of profits.

And for the license for Wales, he demands £1200 for unreserved sale, or £600 with 25 per cent. of profits.

Address, J. U. BASTIER, C.E., 47, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

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Sheffield School of Practical Science and Metallurgy.

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE AND METALLURGY.

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD, JOHN BROWN, Esq.
The MASTER CUTLER.
The Right Hon. LORD WHARNCLIFFE.
Sir DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S.L. and E., M.R.I.A.
Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, F.R.S., Director of the Royal School of Mines.
JOHN PERCY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines.
WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.
ROBERT HUNT, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.S., Keeper of Mining Records.
WARINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Mining and Mineralogy in the Royal School of Mines.

DIRECTOR.

The Rev. G. B. ATKINSON, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate School; late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

PROFESSORS.

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, AND GEOLOGY—JAMES ALLEN, Ph.D., F.C.S. of the Universities of Giessen and Berlin.
ENGINEERING AND MINING—J. THOMPSON, C.E.
MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND APPLIED MECHANICS—Rev. G. B. ATKINSON, M.A.

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110

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The site is considered by the ablest practical men to be one of the best in the kingdom for iron shipbuilding, every necessary convenience being already provided, so that a keel may be laid at once. The tides in the River Usk rise 30 ft., so that vessels of the largest class can be launched at ease. The ironworks in the neighbourhood are renowned for the excellent quality of their ship and boiler plates, and would afford a constant and cheap supply of these articles. Coals and labour are also cheap.

The proprietor is prepared to sell or lease these valuable premises, and, if it suits the convenience of the purchaser or lessor, is not indisposed to retain an interest in the works, or to take in a partner.

The property is leasehold, having 37 years unexpired, the rent being £50 per annum.

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THE INCE HALL COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY beg to inform shippers and dealers that, on the retirement of Messrs. W. and H. Laird as their sole agents for the sale of their coals and cannel in Liverpool, they are now PREPARED to SUPPLY COALS, CANNEL, COKE, and SLACK DIRECT from their MINES.

All applications or orders addressed to the company's offices, 40, Exchange-alley, Old-hall-street, Liverpool, or to the works, Wigan, will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE GILROY, Manager.

Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works, Wigan, November 1, 1862.

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BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS.
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Repairs, and instruments made to order.
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Maker, by appointment, of HEDLEY'S NEW DIAL.
Price List on application. 114

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

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STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,
NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, and ECONOMISE SPACE in the STORES:—

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500 gallons	48	84	£10 10 0	75 gallons	27	42	£3 15 0
400 „	43	83	9 9 0	50 „	24	36	2 15 0
300 „	37	84	7 7 0	40 „	21	38	2 5 0
252 „	35	79	6 10 0	30 „	21	30	1 15 0
200 „	33	72	6 0 0	25 „	19	30	1 5 0
150 „	30	66	5 5 0	20 „	19	26	1 2 0
100 „	27	55	4 10 0	10 „	15	21	0 15 0

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Inches wide.	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. 1 substance.	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7½	0 9	0 10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 substance.	—	—	—	—	1 3	1 4½	1 6	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	—	—
No. 3 substance.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6

This Belting (unlike the ordinary manufactures) is woven into one solid substance from the best flax yarn, and are saturated with a compound to consolidate them, which is not liable to decomposition. They possess extraordinary strength, as the following certificate will verify, which renders them particularly adapted for paper and saw mills, threshing machines, grain elevators, foundries, machine shops, &c.

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No. 2	5 in. wide,	„	7,448 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 1489 lbs.
No. 3	10 in. wide,	„	16,632 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 1663 lbs.
A stout leather band	4 in. wide,	„	2,100 lbs., or, for every inch of width, 525 lbs.

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BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 130

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FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING
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for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

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ELLIS LEVER, MANCHESTER. 147

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These GAUGES are MADE to INDICATE ANY PRESSURE from ONE to TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS upon the SQUARE INCH.
EACH GAUGE is GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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ENGINEER,
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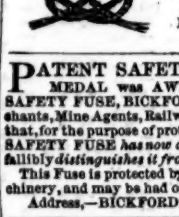
3½ in.	18	5*	.....	16 10	..... 11 10
2⅝ in.	8	15*	.....	7 15	..... 5 0

Remaining sizes with similar results.
* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.



GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
SWAN HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
LIVERPOOL.
FLAT and ROUND STEEL and IRON WIRE ROPES for MINES, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY. 149

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 150

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENCES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E. 151

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
WHITE STAR LINE OF EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE, NEW ZEALAND, and VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, every month.

*** Passengers holding bounty tickets for Launceston and Hobart Town will be forwarded by these clippers.

Ship.	Destination.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
LORD RAGLAN	Melbourne	1881	3500	Feb. 20.
WHITE STAR	Melbourne	2339	5000	March 20.

The well-known magnificent clipper ship, *Lord Raglan*, will be dispatched as above with passengers and cargo. This splendid ship has proved herself to be a very fast and comfortable vessel, having made the outward passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 79 days, and during her employ as a Government transport she conveyed the large number of 1300 soldiers from Mauritius to Bombay in 12½ days, the fastest on record, and happily accomplished without sickness or mortality. The saloon is a large and spacious apartment, and passengers in this class are provided with bedding, linen, and every necessary. The accommodations for all classes of passengers are extensive and complete. Passengers embark on the 20th February.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or H. T. WILSON, COOKE, and Co., 27, Leadenhall-street, London; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, and 124, Bishopsgate-street, London.
Wilson's Australian and New Zealand Handbooks sent post free for two stamps. 152

TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia. 153

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily recommended by the faculty (testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected) as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for coughs, and all disorders of the chest, lungs, and throat.—Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d.; tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.—THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all druggists, &c. 154

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London W.C. 155

THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1600	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]*	10 0 0..	— ..		.. 7 18 6.. 0 10 0	—May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8..	— ..		.. 13 0 0.. 0 2 6	—Dec. 1862
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0..	— ..		.. 36 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0..	— ..		.. 455 15 0.. 6 0 0	—Nov. 1862
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7..	44 ..	43 45	.. 1 0 0.. 1 0 0	—Nov. 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0..	65 ..	60 65	.. 373 10 0.. 2 0 0	—Feb. 1862
286	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0..	75 ..	70 75	.. 9 10 0.. 2 10 0	—Sept. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0..	— ..		.. 7½ per cent.	— Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0..	— ..		.. 1 per cent.	— Half-yrly.
1955	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0..	— ..		.. 7 12 0.. 0 4 0	—July, 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	— ..	— ..		.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire[L.]	7 10 0..	— ..		.. 7 11 0.. 0 5 0	—Dec. 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0..	— ..		.. 247 10 0.. 4 0 0	—Sept. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead),Durham	300 0 0..	— ..		.. 147 0 0.. 5 0 0	—June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0..	510 ..	510 520	.. 836 0 0..10 0 0	—Jan. 1863
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6..	605 ..		.. 693 10 0.. 7 0 0	—Dec. 1862
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6..	— ..		.. 0 17 6.. 0 2 6	—Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0..	55 ..	53 55	.. 105 0 0.. 1 0 0	—Nov. 1862
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6..	48¼..48¾	49⅛ ..	.. 5 17 6.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1863
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0..	— ..		.. 84 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Oct. 1862
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0..	— ..		.. 320 0 0.. 5 0 0	—Dec. 1862
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0..	— ..		.. — .. —	—July, 1862
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6..	— ..		.. 0 16 0.. 0 2 0	—Mar. 1862
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0..	33 ..	32 33	.. 3 0 0.. 0 10 0	—Oct. 1862
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0..	— ..	6	.. 2 2 6.. 0 5 0	—Sept. 1862
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0..	— ..		.. 0 3 0.. 0 1 6	—Mar. 1862
1024	Herodsfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0..	51 ..	49 50	.. 21 10 0.. 1 15 0	—Oct. 1862
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2..	— ..		.. 9 0 0.. 0 15 0	—Sept. 1862
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0..	— ..		.. 399 10 0.. 4 0 0	—Nov. 1862
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6..	9½..	8¾ 9	.. 2 6 6.. 0 2 6	—Jan. 1863
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0..	— ..		.. 99 18 0.. 7 0 0	—Nov. 1862
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0..	— ..		.. 18 18 1.. 0 7 6	—Aug. 1862
5036	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0..	4¾..	4 4¼	.. 0 3 0.. 0 1 6	—Dec. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8..	— ..		.. 0 10 4.. 0 0 8	—Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6..	— ..		.. 36 16 6.. 0 7 0	—Nov. 1862
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0..	— ..		.. 47 10 0..10 0 0	—Oct. 1862
400	Phœnix (copper and tin)	— ..	— ..		.. — .. —	
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7..	44 ..	42 44	.. 66 5 0.. 1 5 0	—Nov. 1862
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0..	— ..	3¼ 3¾	.. 0 8 6.. 0 2 6	—Sept. 1862
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6..	— ..		.. 0 2 0.. 0 2 0	—Oct. 1862
16	Rhosesmor (lead)	50 0 0..	— ..		..1250 0 0..100 0 0	—Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0..	400 ..	395 405	.. 391 0 0.. 5 0 0	—Nov. 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0..	48 ..	50 52¼	.. 73 10 0.. 1 0 0	—May, 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0..	— ..		.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—Dec. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9..	90 ..	85 90	.. 365 5 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1863
300	South Woodley	— ..	— ..		.. 0 6 0.. 0 6 0	—June, 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9..	— ..		.. 2 15 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1862
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0..	— ..		.. 485 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Aug. 1862
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0..	13¼..	13¼ 14	.. 11 18 6.. 0 5 0	—Dec. 1862
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0..	— ..		.. 11 0 0.. 2 0 0	—Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0..	31 ..	29 31	.. 4 12 6.. 1 0 0	—Oct. 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0..	— ..		.. 28 6 0.. 0 6 0	—Sept. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0..	30 ..	32 34	.. 101 1 3.. 0 10 0	—Oct. 1862
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0..	— ..		.. 46 0 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0..	— ..		.. 0 19 0.. 0 3 0	—May, 1862
1024	West Penstruthal	4 0 0..	— ..	7⅛	.. 2 19 8.. 2 19 6	—May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0..	— ..	290 300	.. 368 0 0.. 5 0 0	—Dec. 1862
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 8..	80 ..		.. 591 10 0.. 2 0 0	—Dec. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Gryils (tin)	7 0 0..	— ..		.. 1 0 0.. 1 0 0	—Dec. 1862
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0..	21 ..	24 26	.. 28 6 0.. 0 7 6	—Dec. 1862
1024	Wheal Gryils (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0..	— ..		.. 2 2 0.. 0 10 0	—Sept. 1862
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	9 12 8..	— ..		.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—May, 1862
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8..	9¼..	9 9¼	.. 3 2 0.. 0 10 0	—Jan. 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6..	43 ..	39 41	.. 75 5 0.. 1 0 0	—Nov. 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6..	— ..		.. 284 5 0.. 4 0 0	—Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0..	17 ..	16 17	.. 56 17 6.. 0 10 0	—Dec. 1862
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0..	— ..		.. 310 13 0.. 7 10 0	—Nov. 1862
128	Wheal Prosper (tin), Lanivet	3 0 0..	— ..		.. — .. 4 10 0	—June, 1862
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0..	270 ..	250 255	.. 144 15 0.. 3 0 0	—Dec. 1862
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0..	18¼..	18 19	.. 46 2 6.. 0 10 0	—Nov. 1862

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0..	— ..		.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Mar. 1859
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	4 4 11..	— ..		.. 20 3 0.. 0 2 6	—April, 1859
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0..	— ..		.. 9 0 0.. 4 0 0	—April, 1861
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0..	105 ..	105 115	.. 85 0 0.. 2 0 0	—June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9..	32½..	31½ 32½	.. 1 7 0.. 0 7 0	—May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3..	— ..		.. 0 10 0.. 0 2 6	—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 18 6..	— ..		.. 16 7 6.. 1 10 0	—Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0..	— ..	2 2½	.. 0 15 0.. 0 1 6	—June, 1862
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0..	— ..		.. 41 9 3.. 0 2 6	—June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6..	6¾..	6 6¼	.. 7 18 6.. 0 5 0	—Dec. 1861
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0..	— ..		.. 221 10 0.. 7 10 0	—Feb. 1857
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6..	⅞..	¾ ⅞	.. 0 6 0.. 0 2 0	—Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0..	— ..		..1091 0 0.. 5 0 0	—May, 1860
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0..	19⅞..19¾	19⅞ ..	.. 14 7 11.. 0 7 0	—Dec. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6..	— ..		.. 0 3 6.. 0 1 0	—Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0..	— ..		.. 56 0 0.. 1 0 0	—Sept. 1858
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4..	2⅞..	2¾ 3	.. 0 10 0.. 0 2 6	—May, 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	— ..	— ..		.. 6 19 6.. 0 10 0	—Dec. 1861
2000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 17 0..	— ..		.. 0 10 0.. 0 2 6	—July, 1857
6000	Toivadden (copper), Marazion	0 15 2..	3½..	3 3¼	.. 0 13 6.. 0 3 0	—Mar. 1860
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0..	— ..		.. 5 6 0.. 0 2 6	—Jan. 1861
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 0 0..	— ..		.. 7 0 0.. 0 10 0	—Sept. 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10..	11 ..		.. 8 15 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0..	— ..		.. 14 10 0.. 3 0 0	—June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0..	— ..	55 60	.. 929 0 0.. 2 0 0	—Mar. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0..	— ..		..2400 10 0.. 5 0 0	—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0..	— ..		.. 13 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Mar. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6..	— ..		.. 8 10 0.. 0 10 0	—April, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6..	4½..	4⅛ 5	.. 0 18 6.. 0 2 0	—July, 1860
8000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0..	40 ..	40 40¼	.. 43 17 6.. 2 0 0	—Oct. 1861

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0..	100 ..		.. 235 0 0.. 5 0 0	—Oct. 1861
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0..	— ..		.. 2 2 9.. 0 14 6	—Oct. 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0..	22 ..	20 22	.. 98 12 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0..	— ..		.. 6 18 0.. 0 10 0	—Nov. 1862
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0..	— ..		.. 7½ per cent.	— Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0..	— ..		.. 1 7 6.. 0 2 6	—Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0..	— ..	4¾ 4¼	.. 0 2 6.. 0 2 6	—May, 1862
38000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0..	— ..		.. 19 5 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0..	1¼..	1 1¼	.. 0 10 0.. 0 1 0	—June, 1862
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0..	8 ..		.. 8 16 2.. 0 5 0	—Sept. 1862
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0..	— ..		.. 0 19 9.. 0 1 0	—Feb. 1862
03815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0..	— ..		.. 0 2 6.. 0 1 6	—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0..	1¾..	1⅝ 1¾	.. 0 6 0.. 0 1 0	—July, 1862
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0..	57 ..	55 57	.. 54 15 0.. 4 0 0	—Dec. 1862
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0..	5¾..	5¼ 5⅜	.. 2 1 6.. 0 5 0	—Oct. 1862
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..		.. 0 2 0.. 0 2 0	—Nov. 1862

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Qusnangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0..	— ..		.. 4 5 0.. 0 15 0	—Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0..	— ..		.. 15 per cent.	—May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0..	— ..		.. 1 0 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6 ..	1¼ ..	1 1¼	..Sept. 1858
20000	Bearix (tin) [L. £1]	0 10 0 ..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
73000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	⅛ ..		..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	⅛ ..		..Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0 ..	— ..		..Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	— ..		..July, 1862
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	10 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	— ..	⅛ ⅝	..Aug. 1862
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0 ..	⅝ ..	⅞ ⅝	..Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0 ..	2⅛ ..	1¾ 2	..Sept. 1861
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 7 6 ..	— ..		..Mar. 1862
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	0 18 0 ..	— ..		..July, 1859
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	2 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	1 10 0 ..	⅝ ..	⅝	..June, 1862
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	1 10 0 ..	— ..		..May, 1862
80000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	25 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	0 10 0 ..	— ..		..June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	3 0 0 ..	2¾ ..	2¾ 3	..Fully paid.
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..		..Aug. 1862
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Nov. 1858
80000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	0 17 6 ..	— ..		..
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	⅛ ⅞	..Nov. 1862
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	0 15 0 ..	— ..		..April, 1862
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	1 10 0 ..	— ..		..July, 1862
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0 ..	— ..		..Mar. 1862
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	0 10 0 ..	1¼ ..	¼ ⅜	..
80000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	3 0 0 ..	— ..		..May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co. [L. £5]	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	2 0 0 ..	— ..		..
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 15s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.	5 0 0 ..	— ..		..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0 ..	— ..		..Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
34525	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..		..Fully paid.
45000	Yudanamutana (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0 ..	⅜ ..	¼ 3⅜	..Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
600	Aberffrwd	0 10 0..	— ..	5 6	..
35000	Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L. £1]	0 10 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
6000	Bagtor [L. £3]	1 8 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
400	Baldwin, I. of Man [L. £5]	2 5 0..	— ..		..Jan. 1863
1624	Balliswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7..	— ..		..Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0..	— ..		..Aug. 1860
30000	Barmouth Cons. (gold) [L. £1]	0 5 0..	— ..		..Aug. 1862
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 5 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
2000	Berel even (copper), Ireland	1 0 0..	— ..		..
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	38 0 0..	— ..		..Jan. 1863
1248	Boscaswell (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 15 0..	— ..		..Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0..	— ..		..Dec. 1860
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 6 0..	— ..		..Aug. 1862
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.]	0 12 0..	— ..		..
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6..	— ..		..
8000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 7 6..	— ..		..June, 1862
112	Bron-Haulog (id.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0..	— ..		..No call.
5120	Brynambor (id.), Cardi. [L. £5]	2 3 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0..	— ..		..April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	6 0 0..	31 ..	30 32	..April, 1862
1960	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	7 6 6..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 16 6..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0..	— ..		..April, 1862
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5]	5 0 0..	— ..	5¼ 5⅜	..June, 1862
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	22 17 0..	6½..	6 6¼	..Nov. 1862
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	17 10 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 14 4..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
75000	CambrianConsolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0..	— ..		..Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	25 9 6..	— ..		..Dec. 1862
4046	Caradon Hill (copper)	2 1 6..	— ..		..July, 1862
6000	Caradon United (copper)	0 10 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
10000	Caradon Vale	5 0 0..	— ..	5 5¼	..
10000	Cardigan Consols	— ..	— ..		..July, 1862
2580	Carmarthen United	5 0 0..	— ..		..Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 12 0..	17s..	15s. 17s.	..Jan. 1863
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 8 0..	— ..	¼	..Nov. 1862
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6..	— ..		..Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 0 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]	— ..	— ..		..
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..		..Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 19 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	1 19 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	3 8 1..	— ..		..Dec. 1862
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	1 12 0..	— ..		..July, 1862
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	30 15 0..	— ..		..Dec. 1862
3170	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 16 6..	— ..		..Jan. 1863
16000	Coolartra and Bond, Ireland	1 0 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0..	1 ..	21s.	..Fully paid.
7000	Cornubia (tin)	2 0 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	15 10 0..	— ..	16	..Dec. 1862
30000	Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire	0 10 0..	— ..		..No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	— ..	— ..		..No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 10 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1861
6000	Crowan Cons. (cop.) [L. £2]	0 15 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0..	— ..		..No call.
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 8 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
1800	Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. £3]	2 0 0..	3¼..	3 3¼	..Feb. 1862
30000	Dale, N. Staf. [L.] [21000 £1 pd., 9000 7s. 6d. pd.]	..	..		..Sept. 1862
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5]	3 5 0..	— ..		..Feb. 1862
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	— ..	— ..		..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..		..Fully paid.
4586	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	4 10 0..	— ..		..Aug. 1862
20000	Dolfrw-y-nog (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0..	¾..	⅜ ⅝	..Sept. 1862
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
4000	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	— ..	— ..	1¾..	..Fully paid.
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	6 0 11..	— ..		..Dec. 1862
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 5 0..	— ..		..July, 1862
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 3 0..	1¼..		..May, 1862
8000	E. Brondloyd (sil.-ld.) Card. [L.]	2 0 0..	— ..		..
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0..	11¾..	11½ 12	..Oct. 1861
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0..	5¼..	5 5¼	..
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0..	⅝..		..May, 1862
6400	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 14 0..	— ..		..May, 1862
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0..	— ..		..Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 9 0..	— ..		..Jan. 1863
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	3 15 6..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
4000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 9 6..	51s.	..49s. 51s.	..Nov. 1862
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	7 1 0..	— ..		..Jan. 1863
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	1 9 6..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
1024	East Margaret	17 15 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
8000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0..	— ..		..May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 10 4..	— ..		..Dec. 1862
8000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0..	3½..	2⅝ 2¾	..Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 7 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	72 0 0..	— ..		..Oct. 1862
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	6 5 0..	— ..		..Nov. 1862
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	9 12 0..	— ..	8 9	..July, 1862
4096	East Wheal Fortune	1 0 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
2048	East Wheal Gryils (tin, cop.)	0 10 0..	— ..		..
2048	E. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6..	— ..		..
6000	East Wheal Neptune	0 10 0..	— ..		..
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 19 0..	4½..	6 6¼	..Nov. 1862
10000	Ely Merthyr Col. [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0..	1½..		..
5000	Furzdon (copper) [L. £1 10s.]	1 7 6..	— ..		..Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 15 0..	— ..		..Sept. 1862
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	35 0 0..	— ..		..Feb. 1862
1024	Garlina United, Wendron	12 12 9..	— ..		..
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 4 0..	— ..		..Dec. 1862
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 17 0..	¾..		..Oct. 1862
1024	Gelliffowiler (id.), Holywell	0 2 6..	— ..		..June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0..	5½..	5¼ ..	..
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..3¾ 4¼	..Fully paid.
4892	Goginan (sil